Account of the Lincoln
Proceedings in London on the assassination

The Morning Star

No. 2,857. MONDAY, MAY 1, 1865. [ONE PENNY.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. F. Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. THIS EVENING, THE MAN OF THE WORLD. Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, Mr. Phelps. Concluding with COMUS. Messrs. Walter Lacy, Wilbye Cooper, Henri Drayton; Miss Poole, Miss Augusta Thomson, and Mrs. Herman Vezin. Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Buckstone. THIS EVENING, MY WIFE'S MOTHER. Mr. Chippendale. After which, THE WOMAN IN MAUVE. Messrs. Sothern, Howe, Farren; Mesdames Stuart, Lovell. Followed by LORD DUNDREARY MARRIED AND DONE FOR. Mr. Sothern. Concluding with EASY SHAVING. Miss L. Keeley. Seven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster. THIS EVENING, THE WILLOW COPSE. Messrs. Benjamin Webster, J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, Billington, Stuart, Stephenson, Ashley; Misses Woolgar, H. Simms. Concluding with PAN; or, the Loves of Echo and Narcissus. Messrs. Toole, Bedford, Romer, Smith; Misses Woolgar, Kelly, Bruce, Seaman, Denvil. Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, OLYMPIC.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Wigan. THIS EVENING, SETTLING DAY; a Story of the Time. Messrs. H. Wigan, Neville, Vincent, Coghlan, Maclean, Soutar; Mesdames Terry, Foote, Murray. Concluding with HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS. Messrs. Soutar, Coghlan, Vincent, Wigan; Mesdames Leigh Murray, Stephens, Sheridan. Half past Seven.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Messrs. C. Horsman, McIntyre, Collett; Mrs. C. Horsman, and Miss G. Lee. After which, at Eight o'clock, THE MOUNTEBANK. Belphegor (the Mountebank), Mr. Fechter; Paul (his son), Master Fechter; Messrs. H. Widdicomb, Ryder, S. Emery, Fitzpatrick, E. Garden, C. Horsman, Raymond, Moreland; Miss C. Leclercq, Mrs. C. Horsman, and Mdlle. Beatrice. To conclude with THE LOST CHILD. Mr. William Jones, Mr. H. Widdicomb, Messrs. G. H. Fitzpatrick, Garden, C. Horsman, Collett, Moreland; Misses E. Lavenu, Boyce, Wood, and Mrs. C. Horsman.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining. THIS EVENING, HEART STRINGS AND FIDDLE STRINGS. Followed by ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Messrs. Dion Boucicault, J. Brougham, H. Vandenhoff, D. Fisher, D. Murray, Seyton, F. Charles; Mrs. Dion Boucicault, Miss M. Oliver. Concluding with AN AMPLE APOLOGY. Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—Under the Management of Miss Herbert. THIS EVENING, FACES IN THE FIRE. Messrs. Charles Mathews, F. Robinson, A. Stirling; Mrs. Charles Mathews and Miss Herbert. After which, ULYSSES, with Mr. F. Robson [illegible]. Concluding with THE THREE FURIES. Half-past Seven.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Swanborough. THIS EVENING, DEAF AS A POST. Miss Johnstone. Followed by ONE TREE HILL. Messrs. Craven, Parselle, Stoyle, Belford; Misses Swanborough, Palmer. Concluding with ALADDIN. Misses Thorne, James; Mesdames Hughes, Weston, Thorne, and Eliza Holt. Seven.

NEW ROYALTY THEATRE.—Proprietors, the Misses Pelham. THIS EVENING, THE SQUIRE OF RINGWOOD CHASE. Mr. J. G. Shore; Miss F. Clifford. Followed by FIRST OUT, SON OF IXION. Mesdames Pelham, F. Clifford, Kelly, Burton, Lydia Maitland, Rosina Wright, and Ada Cavendish. Concluding with MY DRESS BOOTS. Half past Seven.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton. THIS EVENING, A WINNING HAZARD. Messrs. F. Dewar, Sydney Bancroft; Mesdames Hastings and Goodall. After which, LA SONNAMBULA; or, the Supper, the Sleeper, and the Merry Swiss Boy. Messrs. J. Clark, H. Cox, F. Dewar; Mesdames Fanny Josephs, Marie Wilton, &c. And VANDYKE BROWN. Mr. J. Clarke.—On Saturday, May 6, a new and original Drama in two acts.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLER'S WELLS.—Sole Lessee, Mr. R. Edgar; Directress, Miss Marriott. THIS EVENING, JULIUS CÆSAR and a Burlesque.—On Tuesday, May 2 (Benefit of Mr. R. Edgar, Lessee and Manager), Mr. J. L. Toole as Simmons, the Spitalfields Weaver. At Eight o'clock, Miss Marriott as Ion (for the first time). Concluding with "Telemachus and Calypso." Miss L. Wilmore, Mr. W. Ellerton.

NEW GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. J. Douglass. THIS EVENING, A FALL FROM THE CLIFF. Followed by THE UNION JACK, with its cataract of real water. Concluding with THE BRIGAND, in a New Suit for Easter. Beautiful scenery. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

BRITANNIA, the Great Theatre, Hoxton.—THIS EVENING, THE VOLCANO OF ITALY, with superb scenery and gigantic effects. Patty Priggins, Mrs. S. Lane, supported by the whole of the Company. After which, the Templeton Minstrels (Opera troupe). Followed by DEBO-LEAR. Debo-Lear, Miss Clara St. Casse. Concluding with AMERICAN SLAVERY. Half-past Six.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The 31st Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, PALL MALL, near St. James's Palace, Daily from 9 till dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.
JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

THE HOUSE of COMMONS, Painted by J. PHILLIP, Esq., R.A., contains the last painted PORTRAIT of the late RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P., one of the greatest of men.—Moore, McQueen and Co., 10, Fenchurch-street, E.C. Admission by address card.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue 6d.
GEORGE A. FRIPP, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PALL MALL.—The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

A DRAWING-ROOM at ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in the REIGN of QUEEN VICTORIA.—This large picture, painted by Jerry Barrett, and containing nearly 60 Portraits, is now on view at Mr. Hogarth's, 5, Haymarket. Admission, 1s. Invitation cards issued before the picture's removal are available. Hours, 11 till 6.

THE BAPTISM OF OUR LORD, Painted by Mr. Robert Dowling.—Messrs. Colnaghi, Scott, and Co. beg leave to announce that this picture is now on VIEW at 14, Pall Mall East, and that the engraving thereof, by Mr. James Stephenson, is now nearly completed.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—General TOM THUMB and Little Party will remain in London but for a short time longer. Those therefore desirous of witnessing the Entertainments given by the little group had better embrace this their present opportunity. THREE GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY, at Eleven, Three, and Half-past Seven. Admission: Day entertainments, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; evening, 1s.; children under ten half-price to all parts of the house; a few reserved seats, 2s.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Colonel STODARE.—The Great Success of the New and Startling Illusion. The Wonderful Basket Feat, as only performed by the Indian Magicians.—The hall has been entirely re-decorated as a Theatre of Magic for Colonel Stodare's Unique and Original Entertainment.—Every evening at Eight, and a day performance on Saturday at Three.—Admission, 1s.; area, 2s.; stalls, 3s.; which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and the box-office at the hall, from Eleven till Five o'clock.
A. NIMMO, Acting Manager.

PROTEUS!!!
Where is he?
Mysterious disappearance!!
Professor Pepper—Polytechnic—Daily at 2.30 and 7.30.
T. Tobin, Esq., Joint Inventor.

THE OXFORD.—Auber's LA CIRCASSIENNE, FAUST, and ORPHÉE aux ENFERS. The principal performers, Mons. Lavessiere, the great French Tenore, Mr. Green, and Miss Ellison, supported by a Band and Chorus of Sixty persons. Conducted by Mr. F. Jonghmanns.—EVERY EVENING.

THE OXFORD.—Mr. GEORGE HODSON, Mrs. Ramsden, Les Freres Stonette, Little Bob, Les Freres Tailliott, Miss Kate Balfe, and the grotesque D'Aubans will have the honour of appearing EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

HODGE PODGE, according to Act of Parliament, EVERY EVENING at Half-past Nine o'clock.—CANTERBURY HALL. In addition to the other attractions of this wonderful establishment.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE.
THE FASHIONABLE LOUNGE.
THE GREATEST THEATRE OF VARIETIES IN EUROPE.
BALLET, OPERA, FUN, GYMNASTICS, SPACE, BRILLIANCE, AND COMFORT.
The two celebrated Ballets Every Evening, with 100 Dancers, at 9.0 and 11.15. Already witnessed by 400,000 persons. "Would do credit to any theatre in London."—"Times," March 14, 1865. See "Punch," April 1. First appearance of Templeton's Celebrated AFRICAN OPERA TROUPE. The Operatic, Comic, and Miscellaneous Entertainment, supported by Miss Pearce, Miss M'Gregor, Mrs. Brian, Mr. Mackney, Mr. De Brenner, Mr. Forbes, Mr. J. G. Forde; the celebrated Spanish GYMNASTS on the Double Trapèze; Mdlle. Constance and Mdlle. [illegible], the Marvellous Brazilian, the INFANT BLONDIN. Grand Selections every Evening from the Operas of "Masaniello," "Martha," &c., supported by the whole strength of the Company. Prices of Admission: Private boxes, £1 1s.; reserved seats, 2s.; stalls, 1s.; promenade balcony, and grand hall, 1s.; upper balcony, 6d. Doors open at Half-past Seven.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE MUSIC HALL, COMMERCIAL-STREET, SHOREDITCH, N.E. Sole Proprietor, Mr. G. W. NUGENT. Grand Change of Company.—Lizard, W. Randall, G. W. Jester, Julia Burns, the Brothers Price on the Aerial Trapeze, E. Marshall, Fox Ray, and J. H. Steel. Operatic Selection, "Lucrezia Borgia." Prima Donna, Miss Charlotte Grosvenor, supported by the whole strength of the company.
Manager and Conductor, Mr. C. GREVILLE.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE MUSIC HALL.—FORTUNY—FORTUNY—FORTUNY—At Nine o'Clock.

STRAND MUSIC HALL.—"Comus" will be sung every evening, in which Nash gives the Great Laughing song, "Haste thee, Nymph," with a gusto never before approached. Messrs. Reeves and Beaumont, and Misses McInnes and Heuri taking prominent parts, and rendering the execution of this classical work a perfect treat to the musical amateur.

STRAND MUSIC HALL.—VANCE returned to the scene of his former triumph! His last "fast" song, "The Howling Swell," and indispensable "Jolly Dogs," nightly.—Miss Dashwood's "Exquisite," "Jolly Girls," "The Companion in Arms but Rival in Fame," will follow.—Rennoll, Kate Howard, Aubrey, and the Brilliant Strand staff.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ROOMS, High Holborn.—The most spacious and brilliantly decorated public BALL ROOM, and the best band in London. Overtures and Selections from various Operas EVERY EVENING at Nine. Dancing till Twelve. Musical Conductor, Mr. W. M. Packer. Open at Half-past Eight. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY.—SHILLING DAY.—WET OR DRY.—NOW VISIT THE PALACE.—Delightful Spring appearance of Gardens and Park. Nature in early beauty. See the tulips on Terraces. One hundred thousand in bloom. The Spring flowers round the basins of the Crystal Fountain in greatest beauty.
Performances by the Company's Orchestral Band and on the Great Organ. Shakespeare House, Fine Arts Courts, Chinese Collection, Skating Hall, Chimpanzee, Archery, Bowls, Cricket, Boats, &c., &c. Open at Nine. Extra trains.

BLONDIN THIS DAY ONLY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY (MONDAY), 1st of May.—Mons. BLONDIN being about to depart at once for Russia, it has been arranged that he shall take a BENEFIT at the Crystal Palace This Day, and it is anticipated, from his severe monetary losses, great public sympathy will be shown towards him. Admission, ONE SHILLING only.

BLONDIN'S PERFORMANCES THIS DAY will include ALL his great feats, including the Sack trick, the extraordinary Chair Feat, and will take Lunch on the Rope, &c., &c., concluding with a shower of bouquets and souvenirs to the visitors. The long rope has been fixed at such a moderate height in the Great Transept that all may witness this performance with ease.
COME EARLY.—Open at 9.0. Blondin at Four.

BLONDIN'S BENEFIT THIS DAY.

THE NEW GUINEA SEASON TICKET ADMITS THIS DAY.
Note.—These tickets may be had at the entrances to the Palace. Purchasers will save delay by bringing with them cards or slips of paper bearing their names and addresses.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FIRST OPERA CONCERT SATURDAY NEXT. Half-a-crown admission tickets now on issue at the Palace, 2, Exeter Hall, and at the usual agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEW SEASON PROGRAMME and NEW GUINEA SEASON TICKET. Intending purchasers will confer a favour by securing them as early as possible, otherwise with the large demand consequent upon the issue of this year's unparalleled programme it will be somewhat difficult to keep up a continuous supply at the various agencies.

The Agents are also supplied with the Five Shilling admission tickets for the Handel Festival Great Rehearsal. They should be applied for at once, as only a few thousands will be issued at Five Shillings.

Guinea sets of Stalls for the ten Opera Concerts should be applied for WITHOUT DELAY, at the Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall, where also Season Tickets and programmes may be had.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Numbered stalls at the CRYSTAL PALACE, and at 2, Exeter Hall. The alterations in the corner galleries were completed and tested on Good Friday, with the most satisfactory results. Hundreds of additional excellent seats are now at disposal. The side galleries and the front rows of raised seats, S and SS, also on issue. Sets—Two and Half Guineas. Single Tickets—One Guinea.

GREAT FULL REHEARSAL—Friday, June 23.

A limited number of admission tickets issued at Five Shillings. When these are sold, the price will be Seven Shillings and Sixpence, or by payment on the day, Ten Shillings and Sixpence.

Centre blocks of numbered-reserved seats, O and OO, and G and GG, for this rehearsal, Five Shillings each. These blocks arranged as on the Festival Days. Early application essential to secure these.

Full particulars of Excursion Trains from distant parts, including admission to this Great Rehearsal, will be duly announced.

Cheques and Post-office orders payable to GEORGE GROVE.

EXETER HALL.—Miss LOUISA PYNE (her first appearance after her recent indisposition)—Madame ELWOOD ANDREA—Mr. R. TAYLOR (his first appearance in London)—Mr. SANTLEY.—Last Performance of "Creation" this Season.—National Choral Society.—Conductor, Mr. G. W. MARTIN, TO-NIGHT. Commence at Eight. Organist, Mr. John G. Boardman. Band and Chorus, 700. Tickets, 2s.; Stalls, numbered and reserved the whole evening, 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s.
14, 15, Exeter Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Mr. COSTA'S new Oratorio NAAMAN will be performed for the first time in London, on FRIDAY, May 12. Principal vocalists: Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Edmonds, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. The Band and Chorus complete in every department, the largest available in Exeter Hall, will consist of nearly Seven Hundred Performers. Further particulars will be announced to-morrow.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY of MUSICIANS of GREAT BRITAIN (Instituted in 1738; incorporated by Royal Charter 1789), for the Maintenance of Aged and Indigent Musicians, their Widows and Orphans.
PATRONESS.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.
The ANNUAL PERFORMANCE of Handel's MESSIAH will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 5th. Principal vocalists: Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Eliza Hughes, Madame Berger Lascelles, Madame Sainton-Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Weiss. Principal violin, Mr. J. Willy. Trumpet obligato, Mr. T. Harper. Organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins. Conductor, Professor STERNDALE BENNETT, Mus. D. Stalls, area, or balcony, 10s. 6d.; balcony, 5s.; area and gallery, 3s.; at the principal musicsellers', and Austin's ticket office, at James's Hall.

ORATIONS on the AMERICAN WAR.—HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Mr. MASON JONES will deliver TWO ORATIONS on the AMERICAN WAR, in the above rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th, and THURSDAY, the 11th of May, commencing at Eight o'clock. The entire proceeds will be devoted to the fund of the United States Sanitary Commission for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers. Stalls, 5s.; reserved seats, 2s.; back seats, 1s. Tickets to be had at the principal libraries and music sellers, and at the rooms.

THE EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES for NORTH-EASTERN LONDON will be held in the AGRICULTURAL HALL in August.
Department I. Arts and Manufactures.
" II. Fine Arts.
" III. Loan Collection.
Full particulars may be obtained by manufacturers and others on application at the office, Agricultural Hall, Barford-street, Islington.
HENRY H. SALES, Secretary.

AITOMMAS' RECITALS at the CONSERVATOIRE DE LA HARPE (76, Harley-street, Cavendish-square), on the evenings of TUESDAYS, May 9th and 23rd, and June 6th. Programmes and prospectuses of the Conservatoire (with terms of instruction, &c.) may be obtained on application, and at the musicsellers.

NATIONAL REFORM CONFERENCE.—A National Reform Conference will be held in the FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, on MONDAY, the 15th, and TUESDAY, the 16th of May, to which Reformers in all parts of the country are urgently requested to appoint delegates. Communications to be addressed to
J. D. MORTON,
Agent of the National Reform Union,
Newall's Buildings, Manchester.

IMPENDING SPOLIATION OF EPPING FOREST.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the BEAUMONT INSTITUTION, Mile-end, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, May 3rd, at Half-past Seven o'clock precisely. The Most Noble the Marquis TOWNSHEND will preside. Co-operation will be thankfully received by G. Burney, Esq., hon. secretary, Blenheim House, Bow, E.

SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE SOCIETY.
"They will not fail to take an interest in so excellent and useful a society."—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.
"The diffusion of its principles will prove the moral specific for our age."—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
"The rival of rent, the auxiliary of all"—Sir H. M. Cairns, M.P.
The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 3rd May next. Sir FRANCIS CROSSLEY, Bart., M.P., will take the chair at Seven o'clock.
Tickets, free, at Exeter Hall, and at office of society, 7, Adam-street, W.C.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, for the Relief of Decayed Artists, their Widows and Orphans.
Instituted 1814. Incorporated 1842.
Under the immediate protection of Her Most Excellent Majesty the QUEEN.
President—Sir CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, P.R.A.
The FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Institution will be celebrated at FREEMASONS' HALL, on SATURDAY, May 6. Lord HOUGHTON in the Chair. Dinner on the table at Six o'clock precisely.—Tickets, including Wine, £1 1s. each, to be had of the Stewards; at Freemasons' Tavern; and of F. W. Maynard, Esq., Assistant Secretary, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL.—A PUBLIC SOIREE, in connection with the Seventh Triennial Conference, will be held at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, May 3rd. Tea at Six o'clock. HUGH MASON, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, will preside. The proceedings of the Conference will be reported, and addresses will be delivered by delegates from various parts of the kingdom.
Cards of admission: Single, 1s. 6d.; double, 2s. 6d. May be had of Heaton and Son, 42, Paternoster-row; Mr. Freeman, 102, Fleet-street; Mead and Powell, 73, Cheapside; Mr. Gooch, 15, King William-street, City; Besher and Vernon, 14, Goswell-road; Mr. Stow, 4, Camberwell-green; and at the offices, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

WEST LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, FLORAL HALL, Covent Garden.—Opening Ceremony, THIS DAY (Monday), May 1, Three o'clock precisely.—The arrangements on this occasion will include a Grand Musical Performance, with Band and Chorus of 600 performers. The orchestra will consist of all the most eminent professors in London; and, to give due importance to the ceremony, the Grand Prize Organ of 1862, by Messrs. Bevington, has been erected, and will form part of the orchestra on this occasion. Also, an Ode written for the Inaugural Ceremony by G. Linnæus Banks, Esq., will be delivered by Edmund Phelps, Esq. The musical arrangements have been kindly undertaken by the committee of the London Choral Union. Organist, Mr. W. H. Adams. Conductor, Mr. C. J. Hargitt. Admission, 2s. 6d.; reserved seats, 2s. 6d. extra.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-road.—The THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL in aid of the funds of this hospital will take place at FREEMASONS' HALL THIS DAY (Monday), the 1st May. EDWARD MASTERMAN, Esq., the Treasurer, in the Chair.

DISPENSARY for DISEASES of the SKIN, 21a, Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-sq., for the cure of chronic eruptions, baldness, and other morbid conditions of the skin, hair, and nails.
President—The Rev. Canon DALE, M.A., St. Paul's.
Treasurer—William Ewings, Esq., General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, and 29, Russell-sq.
Bankers—London and Westminster, Bloomsbury.
Surgeon—Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., 6, Hinde-st., W.
Attendance daily from 9 to 10. Patients must procure a ticket from a Governor, or pay 1s. a week or upwards.

LAWN MOWERS.—London Agents for Green's, Shanks's, Whittaker's, and Samuelson's celebrated MACHINES. All sizes. Garden arches, seed and pea protectors, garden seats, rollers, wheelbarrows, engines and horticultural tools.—DRAY, TAYLOR, and Co., 4, Adelaide-place, London Bridge. N.B.—Send for new Horticultural Catalogue.

ASSISTED PASSAGES to MELBOURNE for £1 11s. 6d.—Apply to H. R. ALEXANDER, Secretary Victoria Emigrants Assistance Society, 27A, Bucklersbury, Mansion House, E.C.

COOK'S WHITSUNTIDE EXCURSION to PARIS, and DAILY TOURS to the South Coast, Isle of Wight, France, Switzerland, and Italy. See May number of EXCURSIONIST, 1d.; by post, 2d.—Tourist Office, 98, Fleet-street.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY. Frequent trains between the City and King's Cross, Paddington, Hammersmith, and Kensington.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY. Penny fares between intermediate stations.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY. Workmen's trains, 5.15 and 5.30 a.m. Return by any train. Fare, 2d. for the double journey.
April, 1865. MYLES FENTON, General Manager.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
Improved train service between London (Euston Station) and Birmingham, commencing 1st May:—
A New Fast Train will leave London (Euston Station) for Birmingham and Wolverhampton at 11.20 noon.
The train leaving Wolverhampton at 8.10 a.m., and Birmingham at 9.30 a.m., will be made a fast train, and will arrive at Euston at 12.40 noon.
By order,
W. CAWKWELL, General Manager.
Euston Station, April, 1865.

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA by SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY, viâ Tunbridge Wells. Express and fast trains daily from Charing-cross and London-bridge stations.
Trains first, second, and third class leave Charing Cross at 6.0 a.m. and 6.10 p.m.; also at 11.20 a.m., 1.20 p.m., and 4.10 p.m. (Express), first and second class only.
On Saturday only a first, second, and third class train at 2.15 p.m.
On Mondays only an up-train, first and second class, leaves Hastings at 7.40 a.m., arriving at London Bridge 9.55 a.m.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Ordinary single fares	13s.	9s. 6d.	6s.
Ordinary return fares	19s.	14s.	8s. 6d.
Express single	15s. 6d.	13s. 0d.	
do. return	23s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	

The ordinary return tickets are available for return the same or following day, or from Friday to Monday evening.
Cheap Saturday to Monday return tickets are issued by 2.15 and 6.10 p.m. trains. Fares: 16s. 6d., 13s. and 8s.
For further particulars see time-book.
C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—FAST TRAIN to the SEA-SIDE at REDUCED FARES. On and after 1st May, a Special Fast Train will leave the Bishopsgate Station at 10.0 a.m., on week days, arriving at: Harwich, at 12.0 noon; Aldeborough, at 1.20 p.m.; Lowestoft, at 1.25 p.m.; Yarmouth, at 1.30 p.m.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
London to Harwich and back	17s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
" Aldborough " Lowestoft " Yarmouth	25s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	15s. 0d.

These tickets will also be issued by all trains of corresponding class (via Colchester and Woodbridge only), and be available for the return journey by any train of corresponding class, by the same route, on any day within eight days, including day of issue and day of return.

A FAST RETURN TRAIN will leave Yarmouth at 9.50 a.m., Lowestoft at 9.55 a.m., Aldeborough at 10.25 a.m., and Harwich at 10.55 a.m. Due in London at 1.40 p.m.

For further information, address or apply to the Superintendent, Superintendent's Office, Bishopsgate Station, London.
April 25th, 1865. By Order.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT COMPANY (Limited) Invite applications for shares in

THE PLYMOUTH SHIPBUILDING, DOCK, AND IRON WORKS COMPANY (Limited). Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital, £250,000.
In 10,000 shares of £25 each. Deposit, on application, £1 per share, and £4 on allotment. Future calls not to exceed £3 per share, at intervals of not less than three months. Discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on calls paid in advance.

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John Scott Tucker, Esq., Great George-street, Westminster.

AUDITORS.
F. W. Spooner, Esq., America-square.
Messrs. Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Evans, 3, Coleman-street Buildings.

SECRETARY.
William Cooper, Esq.
Temporary Offices—85, Cannon-street West, E.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the freehold property known as Queen Anne's Ship Yard, and the valuable shipbuilding business now carried on by private capitalists therein; of carrying on shipbuilding in iron and wood, and of mechanical engineering in all its branches.

The shipbuilding yard possesses a frontage to the sea of upwards of 1,200 feet, in which there will be capacity for laying down 20 ships, taking an average of 60 feet in width for each ship. As at present constituted, the establishment comprises a first-class stone-built dry dock, 260 feet by 62 feet, in perfect working condition, with steam-engine, circular-saw gear, smiths' shops, timber sheds, offices and buildings, with slips, quays, and other necessary appliances, all in good repair. On the premises there is a capital lime kiln, four excellent dwelling-houses, suitable for the manager and employés of the company, six cottages for foremen, &c., a good supply of fresh water, and an abundance of lime and building stone.

It is proposed to lengthen the present dry dock 80 feet, to construct two additional dry docks, and one large floating dock, to be divided by caissons, also additional frontage quays, and to extend the appliances generally with the view to the construction and repair of iron and wooden ships, the manufacturing of marine and other engines, armour and other plate, angle iron, and every description of iron work.

For the purposes of the company the position of the premises is not to be surpassed (as will be seen by the accompanying plan); they are in close proximity to Sutton harbour; forming the seaboard of Catwater anchorage, and are completely sheltered, first by the Plymouth Breakwater, and next by the peninsula of Mount Batten, in addition to which the approaches to the premises are completely commanded by the guns of the citadel. The branch station of the South Devon Railway Company is situated in the immediate vicinity, and H.M. Dockyard, Devonport, is within an easy distance.

This company will offer unusual facilities for carrying on the proposed business in consequence of both labour and the freight of iron, coal, and timber being extremely low, added to which much expense will be saved as the materials will be delivered on the quays of the company free of all dues and charges.

At present there are no iron shipbuilding works at Plymouth, and much inconvenience and expense often results to shipowners in consequence of vessels outward bound having to put back to London for repair.

The directors consider it unnecessary to allude to the other advantages possessed by this company, further than to state that there is a great and growing demand for such works as they propose to carry on.

The operations of the company will be conducted by Mr. Joseph Banks, who will devote his well-known experience exclusively to the interests of the company, aided by gentlemen of acknowledged mechanical skill. As the whole of the valuable property has been ceded to the directors upon terms which are considered highly advantageous, the profitable result of the undertaking may be deemed as assured.

Interest at the rate of £6 per cent. is guaranteed for three years by the International Contract Company (Limited).

In the event of no allotment of shares being made, the deposit will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for the deposit will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance (if any) returned to the applicant.

A copy of the memorandum and articles of association can be inspected at the office of the solicitors, brokers, and 85, Cannon-street West.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices of the International Contract Company, 85, Cannon-street West, and of the bankers, brokers, and solicitors.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
No.....
To THE DIRECTORS OF THE PLYMOUTH SHIPBUILDING, DOCK, AND IRON WORKS COMPANY (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers (Messrs) the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I request that you will allot me that number of shares, and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit on allotment, and to sign the articles of association of the company when required, and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares allotted to me.—I am, Gentlemen,
Usual signature ....
Name in full ....
Residence in full ....
Profession ....
Date ....

WEDDING and EVENING PARTIES.—JOHN EDGINGTON AND Co.'s WATERPROOF TEMPORARY ROOMS, Floored, lighted, and elegantly decorated. Garden netting 1d. per square yard. Address (only) JOHN EDGINGTON and Co., 48, Long-lane, Smithfield, E.C., and 18, Piccadilly, W. Manufactory, 105, Old Kent-road, S.E.

GREAT FIRE (!!!) in TREDEGAR, Monmouthshire.
Another proof of the security of C. H. GRIFFITHS' FIRE and THIEF PROOF SAFES.
(Copy of Letter.)
Mr. Griffiths. Tredegar, April 7, 1865.
Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that the "Fire proof Safe" you made me about three years since has been the means of preserving the whole of my books, valuable documents, &c., from the disastrous fire which consumed my premises on the 24th of last month. Although exposed for hours to the most intense heat the safe opened without much difficulty.
Have the goodness to forward me another as soon as possible, and oblige, yours very respectfully, E. HORLICK.
To Mr. C. H. Griffiths, Fire-proof Safe Manufacturer, 23, Cannon-street West.
P.S.—You are at liberty to use this in any way you think proper, not only for your benefit, but that of the public.

SAFETY for STREET DOORS.—CHUBBS' PATENT LATCHES with small and neat keys, at moderate prices; Fireproof safes, of all sizes; and Chubbs' Detector Locks for every purpose.—Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard.

THE MARINE DEPARTMENT of the ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY is now conducted at City Bank Chambers, No. 21, Threadneedle-street, where the company is prepared to receive proposals for Marine Insurances at the current rates.
ARTHUR JAMES DUMAS, Underwriter.
J. W. ORAM, Secretary.

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE call the attention of their friends to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposition for a further Reduction of the Fire Insurance Duty, for securing the fullest benefit of which every facility will be afforded.
Lombard-street, 28th April, 1865. GEO. W. LOVELL, Sec.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Offices—1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 20 and 21, Poultry, 7, Cornhill, and Charing Cross, London.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY SINCE 1850.

Year.	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Invested Funds.
1851	£54,305	£27,157	£502,824
1856	222,279	72,781	821,061
1861	506,130	135,974	1,311,905
1864	742,674	236,244	3,212,300

JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.
Life claims are payable in thirty days after they are admitted.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Reduction of duty to 1s. 6d. per cent. The full and immediate benefit of the reduction will be given to the insured.
JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 32, New Bridge-street, London, E.C. The fifth triennial division, just made, gives a cash bonus of 24 per cent.
ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 11, Lombard-street, E.C.
REDUCTION of DUTY on FIRE INSURANCES.
This company will give the full benefit of the reduction on Annual Policies, by charging the present rate of duty to Midsummer only, and the reduced rate of 1s. 6d. for the year from that date.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.—The full benefit of the REDUCTION of DUTY to 1s. 6d. per cent. from Midsummer next will be given to insurers now effecting policies with this Company.
By this reduction and the BONUS SYSTEM of the Norwich Union the cost of insurance will be reduced to a minimum amount.
29, Fleet-street, E.C., and Surrey-street, Norwich.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). The FULL REDUCTION in DUTY will be secured to all persons effecting Insurances with this company from this date. No charge will in future be made for policies. Premiums moderate.
26th April 1865. MORELL THEOBALD, Manager Fire Department.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C., and No. 16, Pall Mall, S.W.
REDUCTION of DUTY.
The Government having now decided to make the duty uniform, and to reduce it on every description of property to 1s. 6d. per cent. per annum from 25th of June next, this company will give every facility to insurers to secure the earliest advantage of this reduction.
ANDREW BADEN, Superintendent.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY beg to announce its REMOVAL to its NEW PREMISES, known as ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LOMBARD STREET.
In making this announcement the directors venture to anticipate they shall experience in their new offices, even in an increased degree, that hearty support from the mercantile community and the public generally which has long since placed them in the first rank of insurance companies.
They believe that the main cause of the popularity thus attaching to the "Royal" has been the confidence of the community that the company has ever met with liberality and promptitude all just claims.
PERCY M. DOVE, Manager.
May 1, 1865. JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND CRAIG'S COURT, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.
The new Prospectus may now be obtained at either of the Offices.
Policies effected before Midsummer, 1865, will participate in the Profits at the next Division.
JAMES HARRIS, Actuary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
This company is prepared to grant the public the full value of the reduction of duty, and to issue annual policies, charging the reduced rate of duty, 1s. 6d. per cent., from the date when the change shall come into operation.
They will then also issue policies for any amount, free of charge for stamps.
All descriptions of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted at moderate rates.
Claims liberally settled.
This being the bonus year, life policies should be taken out prior to the 31st December, to secure ultimate advantages.
Accumulated funds to 31st Dec., 1864 .... £2,304,515 7 11
Annual revenue from all sources 505,455 10 2
OFFICES.
London .... 61, Threadneedle-street.
West-end Branch .... 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

ACCIDENTS TO LIFE OR LIMB,
In the FIELD, the STREETS, or at HOME,
Provided against by an Annual Payment of from £3 to £6 5s., to
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS'
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Which secures £1,000 in case of Death, or £6 per Week while laid up by Injury.
COMPENSATION HAS BEEN PAID
For 10,000 CLAIMS.
For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices,
64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET,
W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

THE LION BREWERY COMPANY (Limited).
Capital £400,000, in 12,000 shares of £25 each.
And 5,000 perpetual 5 per cent. preference shares of £20 each.
4,000 of the ordinary shares, and 3,000 of the preference shares have been privately subscribed.
Deposit on application, on both descriptions of shares, £2 per share, and a further payment of £3 per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.
Henry Trower, Esq. (Messrs. Trowers and Lawson), 2, Chester-place, Hyde Park.
Henry Jenkins, Esq., The Lawn, Whitchurch, Hants.
Henry Labouchere, Esq., 16, Portland-place.
G. F. Whittingstall, Esq., The Pré, St. Albans.
Henry Howell, Esq., The Lion Brewery, Lambeth, Resident Director.

BANKERS.
The London and County Bank.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Nash, Field, and Layton, 2, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

AUDITORS.
W. H. Grey, Esq. (Messrs. Grey and Prideaux, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Public Accountants).
F. Hart, Esq. (Messrs. Hart Brothers and Co., Moorgate-street, Public Accountants).

BROKERS.
Messrs. Seymour and Co., 38, Throgmorton-street.
Messrs. Hickens, Harrison, and Co., Threadneedle-street.

SECRETARY.
Thomas James Thompson, Esq.
Offices.—The Lion Brewery, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, S.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing, working, and extending the highly remunerative brewing business of Messrs. Goding, Jenkins, and Co. A provisional agreement has been entered into for the purchase of the valuable long leasehold brewery premises, the freehold and leasehold public houses, and good-will of the business, together with the plant, live and dead stock, &c., now used for carrying on the trade.

The purchase money of £306,041 17s. 6d. includes £193,585 0s. 6d., the working capital actually in the business; the plant, the freehold, and leasehold houses, all stock, book debts, &c.; together with the sum of £45,676 2s. 6d., cash and good bills of exchange in hand on the 31st December last, to meet liabilities amounting to £46,041 17s. 6d., which are assumed by the company; also the accruing profits from the 1st January, 1865 (estimated to yield at least £10,000); the goodwill and all preliminary expenses, including those of the verification of titles and actual transfers of the various properties to the company.

The sum of £40,000, agreed to be paid for the goodwill, represents only about two years' purchase of the net profits of the business. The profits for the last three years have amounted to a certified total of £60,449, including interest on capital.

The vendors will take the amount of the goodwill in the ordinary and preference shares of the company. These shares are included in the amount of capital already stated as privately subscribed.

The accounts for the said three years have been carefully verified and signed by Mr. W. H. Grey, of the firm of Messrs. Grey and Prideaux, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, public accountants. They show a return equal to a dividend of 12 per cent. on £180,000, or £15 per share of the ordinary capital of the company, which it is proposed to call up during the next two years, after allowing for 5 per cent. on the 5,000 preference shares, which will be called up in full during the same period.

The amount of capital now employed in the brewery is ample for its present operations; but one of the principal objects in establishing this company is to use, as soon as practicable, the great facilities which exist for extending the business and increasing the profits by the employment of additional capital out of the above proposed calls. Amongst these facilities is the unrivalled local position of the brewery, from the large water-side accommodation which it possesses. The contemplated extension of the business will involve only a very moderate addition to the present working expenditure.

The stock and plant have been valued by Mr. William Bailey, of Chiswell-street (the well-known valuer in the brewing trade), who certifies that they are represented at the amount which they are now actually worth to the company.

Arrangements have been made for securing the co-operation of Mr. Jenkins as a director of the company. Mr. Henry Howell, who has been for eighteen years the manager of the business, will become the resident director; and in addition, the concern will be worked by the present efficient and experienced staff.

The subscribers will have the option of paying up in full the 5,000 preference shares, and a proportion not exceeding one-fourth of the ordinary shares, at dates to be fixed at the time of allotment.

The deposit paid on application for shares will be forfeited and the allotment cancelled in all cases where the further payment on allotment is not duly made in accordance with the terms of the allotment letter.

The articles of association and the contract between the vendors and the company can be inspected at the offices of the solicitors of the company.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the company's offices, Lion Brewery, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, S., and of the brokers of the company.

THE LION BREWERY COMPANY (Limited).
Notice is hereby given, that no further APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the above company will be RECEIVED after TUESDAY next, the 2nd May, at Four o'clock.
By order,
THOMAS J. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Offices, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, S.
19th April, 1865.

THE PLAGUE.—Mr. LIPSCOMBE, of Temple-bar, the Patentee of the NEW SELF-CLEANING CHARCOAL FILTER, the only one that removes sewage from water, has been honoured by extensive orders from the Russian Government at St. Petersburg.

THE ZANTE PETROLEUM COMPANY (Limited).
Capital £60,000, in 12,000 shares of £5 each.
First issue not to exceed £30,000, in 6,000 shares.
10s. per share to be paid on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.
A large proportion of the first issue of shares in the above company having been already subscribed for, the directors give notice that no further APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED after FRIDAY, the 5th May.
By order of the Board.
ROBERT SHARP, Secretary.
Offices, 75, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).
Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the OFFICES of the COMPANY, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of May next at Two o'clock p.m., precisely, to confirm the several special resolutions passed at the ordinary general meeting of the company held this day—the first for the alteration of the name of the association to that of the East India Land, Credit, and Finance Company (Limited); and second, for certain alterations in the articles of association of the company, as mentioned in a circular letter to the shareholders of this date.
By order of the Board.
7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London,
12th April, 1865.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited).
F. W. RUSSELL, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Subscribed capital £3,000,000
Paid up 600,000
Reserved fund 300,000
Money received on deposit until further notice, at the following rates, viz.:—
3 per cent. per annum repayable at call.
3½ " " " 7 days' notice.
3¾ " " " 14 days' notice.
R. P. WEBBER, Manager.
23, Cornhill, London.

THE JOINT-STOCK DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited).
6 and 7, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP £700,000
RESERVE FUND £35,000
PRESENT RATES OF INTEREST:—
On Deposits repayable on demand .... 3 per cent.
Do. " at 7 days' notice.. 3½ "
Do. " at 14 days' notice.. 3¾ "
Special rates for money deposited for longer periods.

THE DIAMOND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1862," by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.
Capital, £300,000,
In 15,000 shares of £20 each, with power to increase.
Deposit on application £1 per share—on allotment £4 per share. Calls of £5 per share will be made at 3 months and 6 months respectively, after date of allotment, after which it is not expected further calls will be necessary.

DIRECTORS.
DELABERE P. BLAINE, Esq. (Messrs. Blaine and Co., merchants), London, Port Elizabeth, and Grahamstown (Chairman).
Commissary-General W. H. Blake, C.B., late head of the department in the colony.
C. R. Fenwick, Esq., director of National Discount Company, Abchurch Chambers.
James Ferdred, Esq. (Messrs. Ferdred and Atkin), London and Grahamstown.
Edward Temperley Gourley, steamship owner, Sunderland and London.
William Gray, Esq., steamship owner, 1, East India-avenue.
George M. Kiel, Esq., merchant, 15, St. Helen's-place.
James Laing, Esq., steamship owner, Sunderland.
H. Somerset Mackenzie, Esq., late Resident Councillor, Singapore.
Edwin Henry Salmond, Esq. (Messrs. Salmond and Co.), of Port Elizabeth.

BANKERS.
IN LONDON.
Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street.
IN THE COLONY.
Standard Bank of British South Africa.

BROKERS.
Messrs. Hoggins and Russell, 1, Threadneedle-street.

AUDITOR.
John Ball, Esq., Moorgate-street.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.
1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street.

SECRETARY (PRO TEM.).
Gilbert Porteous, Esq.

The object of this company is to continue the direct line of steam communication between London, Algoa Bay, and Natal, which has been successfully worked by the present Diamond Line of Steamers for the last twelve months. The result of the voyages of these steamers have been submitted to a committee of gentlemen connected with the trade of the colony, appointed by a meeting held on March 23rd, and found to be highly satisfactory, and such as to warrant the formation of this company. The trade between London and the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony has annually increased with rapid strides. The exports of wool alone from the whole Cape Colony, which in 1850 amounted to 21,000 bales, increased in 1856, to 50,000 bales; and in 1863, whilst the whole export from the colony amounted to 10,000 bales, of these Algoa Bay exported 60,000 bales, and in 1864, 100,000 bales, and it is confidently expected that during the present year the number of bales will be at least 150,000. It is with a view of meeting the requirements of the trade, and under the auspices and at the instance of the mercantile community trading with Algoa Bay, that the present company has been formed.

The services of Mr. Gray, the present manager of the Diamond Line, have been secured.

The directors have arranged to purchase the boats of the present Diamond Line (which have been built expressly for the trade) including the new ones now ready and in course of construction, to be taken over at a valuation by competent valuers, and the line being in full working operation dividends will accrue to the shareholders immediately on the formation of the company. No promotion money to be paid.

The proprietors of the present Diamond steamers are desirous of retaining a large interest in the company.

It is proposed to reserve a portion of the shares for the colony.

All applications for shares must be accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share. Should no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be had at the bankers', brokers', and solicitors', and at the offices of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To THE DIRECTORS OF THE DIAMOND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Gentlemen,—
Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , I hereby request you will allot me shares of £20 each in the above company, and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to become a member of the company in respect thereof, and to sign the articles of association when required, and I authorise you to place my name upon the register of members.
Name in full ....
Usual signature ....
Profession or occupation ....
Residence or place of business in full ....
Date ....

THE COLONIAL AND GENERAL LAND CREDIT COMPANY (Limited).
Incorporated under "The Companies Act," 1862.
Capital £1,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £25 each.
First issue, 20,000 shares.
Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £4 on allotment. No call to exceed £5 per share, or to be made at intervals of less than three months.

DIRECTORS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.
W. J. Adams, Esq. (Messrs. W. J. and A. W. Adams), St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street.
*J. Brewer, Esq. (De Kock and Brewer), Pieter Maritzburg, Port Natal, Director of the Natal Bank.
Thomas Cave, Esq., 41, Moorgate-street, Chairman of the Albion Bank.
*W. A. Dickson, Esq., merchant, Pietermaritzburg.
S. R. Fitzhardinge?, Esq., Moorgate-street-buildings, director of the Imperial Bank.
John Kitto, Esq., merchant, Bishopsgate-street, London, director London and Buenos Ayres Bank.
*F. S. Hanger, Esq., merchant, Bloemfontein.
*J. P. Hoffman, Esq., D'Urban, Port Natal.
*Geo. Home, Esq., merchant, Bloemfontein, chairman Bloemfontein Bank.
*J. E. Methley, Esq., J.P., D'Urban, Port Natal.
Julius Mosenthal, Esq., 11, George-yard, Lombard-street, late Member of the Legislative Council of the Cape of Good Hope.
*F. Niemeyer, Esq. (Messrs. Baumann Brothers and Co.), Bloemfontein.
Sir W. Smith, Bart., Carlton Club, Director Venezuela Railway Company.
H. W. Spratt, Esq., Walbrook Buildings, Walbrook.
E. G. Tinker, Esq. (Messrs. Grinnell, Tinker and Co.), 7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
P. O. Van Der Byl, Esq., 3, Upper Hyde Park Gardens, Director Provincial Banking Corporation.
*T. R. Welch, Esq., D'Urban, Port Natal.
* These gentlemen will constitute the local committees.

BANKERS.
London—Imperial Bank, Lothbury.
Natal—The Natal Bank.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Wilkinson, Stevens, and Wilkinson, Nicholas-lane.

BROKERS.
Messrs. Eykyn Brothers, 24, Change-alley, Cornhill.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. C. F. Kemp, Cannan, Ford, & Co., 7, Gresham-street.

SECRETARY (PRO TEM.)
Mr. Thomas Back.
Offices—2, St. Michael's House, Cornhill.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This company has been formed for the purpose of carrying on in the British Colonies and adjacent territories the business of a Land and Credit Company.

The immediate operations which this company will undertake are—

1. The investment of capital in the purchase of land, with the view of selling at improved prices or leasing, as opportunities offer; and in assisting emigrants desirous of settling upon the company's lands.

2. The advance of money secured upon the mortgage of land, and upon other approved securities. The current rate of interest in the colonies for such advances varies from 10 to 15 per cent.; and as such capital can be raised in England by the company upon their debentures at 6 and 7 per cent., a large profit will be derived from this branch of business.

3. The transaction of agency business, in the shipment and sale, on consignment or otherwise, of produce; in the purchase, sale, and management of estates; in the liquidation of the estates of persons deceased; and in the investment of moneys; in all which departments of business it is confidently anticipated that persons will largely avail themselves of the agency of the company.

4. The issuing of the company's notes in the colonies (by which a large profit will be derived), and the transaction of general banking and financial business.

This company has entered into preliminary arrangements for the acquisition of numerous estates in various parts of the colony of Natal, about 240,000 acres in extent, and has also secured about 200,000 acres of land in the best parts of the Orange Free State. The purchase price of the above land is from 1s. 6d. to 15s. per acre, payable, one-fourth in cash, and the remainder in debentures.

The transaction of trust and executorship agency business will form a most important item in the profitable operations of the company. The usual charge for such business is 2½ per cent. upon the real, and 5 per cent. upon the personal property, together with an additional 5 per cent. upon the gross amount realised by the liquidation of the entire estate—thus the profits of such agencies are very considerable.

In the event of no allotment being made the deposits will be returned in full.

Copies of the memorandum and articles of association can be seen at the company's offices.

Detailed prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the brokers, and at the bankers' and offices of the company.

INDIA OFFICE, 28th April, 1865.
BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Director-General of Stores for India will be ready, on or before MONDAY, the 8th May next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply
STEAM COAL,
To be delivered at Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, and that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock p.m. of the said 8th day of May, 1865, after which hour no tender will be received.
GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

INDIA OFFICE, 28th April, 1865.
BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Director-General of Stores for India will be ready on or before MONDAY, the 8th May next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply
BRITISH IRON,
and that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock p.m. of the said 8th day of May, 1865, after which hour no tender will be received.
GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

CONTRACT FOR COALS FOR HER MAJESTY'S DOCK YARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, &c.
Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, 29th April, 1865.
THE Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland do hereby give notice that on THURSDAY, the 18th May next, at Two o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for SUPPLYING her Majesty's Dockyards, Victualling Yards, Naval Hospitals, Royal Marine Barracks and Infirmaries, and the Admiralty, Marine, and Coast Guard Offices in London with COALS.
A form of the tender, with a distribution of the coals and conditions of contract, may be obtained in the above department, Admiralty, Somerset House. No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.
Every tender must be addressed to the secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals," and must also be delivered at the Department of the Storekeeper-General, Somerset House, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £20 per 100 tons for the due performance of the contract.
By order,
ANTONIO BRADY,
Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—WANTED, a WORKWOMAN, or Superintendent of the workroom, who must be between 25 and 35 years of age, a good cutter out, able to write well and keep accounts, and an active, orderly, and business-like person. Salary £25 a year, with board and residence in the asylum. Candidates may apply personally to the matron, at the Asylum at Hanwell, on TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY next, between Ten and Three o'clock, for particulars of the duties.
Dated this 28th April, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—HUGHES and STRANGWAYES, 70 and 71, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square.—The SALE of the extensive and valuable STOCK will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at Ten o'clock, May 3rd.

FIRE AT ANGUS SLEIGH'S, SALVED FEDES WAREHOUSE, 12, Little Britain.—The public is respectfully informed that the premises being only partially destroyed the business will be carried on as usual.

MOORE, McQUEEN, AND COMPANY (Limited).
(Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.)
Capital £150,000, in 15,000 shares of £10 each.
Deposit upon application, 10s. per share, and £1 10s. on allotment. No call to exceed £2 per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than three months. It is not proposed to call up more than £5 per share. A guaranteed minimum dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, commencing from the 31st March, 1865, and payable half-yearly, is secured to the shareholders by the directors, for the first five years of the company's operations.

DIRECTORS.
Willert Beale, Esq. (Cramer and Co., Limited), 23, Grosvenor-street, W.
George Walter Constable, Esq., St. Michael's House, Cornhill, E.C.
George Frederick Denny, Esq., 23, Great St. Helens, E.C.
Henry Staveley King, Esq., 29, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, W.
William H. McQueen, Esq. (McQueen Brothers), 184, Tottenham-court-road, W.
Stewart Smijth Windham, Esq., 11, Connaught-place, Hyde Park, W.

MANAGERS.
Messrs. Hobart Moore and George Peter McQueen.

BANKERS.
London and County Bank, 21, Hanover-square, W., and 21, Lombard-street, E.C.

BROKERS.
Messrs. Froom Brothers, 29, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.

SOLICITOR.
Clarence Harcourt, Esq., 2, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, E.C.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Sandell and Torriano, 4, Saint Mary-place?, Sise-lane, E.C.

SECRETARY, PRO TEM.
T. R. Eames, Esq.

OFFICES.
St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, E.C.; and 25, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

PLACES OF BUSINESS.
Wholesale: 25, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.
Retail: 10, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
Exhibition of Fine Arts, Church-street, Liverpool.

This company has been formed to purchase, carry on, and extend the business of Messrs. Moore, McQueen, and Company, the well-known print, chromo, and lithographic publishers.

The firm as at present constituted, succeeded to the wholesale publishing and print-selling business founded by E. Gambart and Company, to whom Mr. Moore acted as manager for more than fifteen years.

The very numerous works of high art of the most finished excellence that have emanated from this well-known house in its various branches, have long established its reputation on the firmest basis, both in England and throughout the continents of Europe and America.

The stock-in-trade comprises many of the most valuable water-colour drawings and oil paintings of modern times, and of themselves constitute the Fine Arts Exhibition now being held at Liverpool; while the copyrights in the possession of the firm include a vast number of the choicest productions of the modern schools of art.

The purchase money for the leases of the premises, the goodwill, and entire stock-in-trade has been based upon the catalogue and balance-sheet prepared for the directors by Messrs. Sandell and Torriano, the accountants, and has been fixed at £25,000 in cash, in payments extending over twelve months, and £25,000 in debentures of the company, redeemable at three, four, and five years' intervals.

The business will be taken over by the company as from the 31st of March, 1865. The accounts made up to this date by Messrs. Sandell and Torriano show a net profit for the last three years and nine months' trading of upwards of £5,000 per annum.

In the interests of the shareholders, the directors have thought it desirable to stipulate for the exclusive services during a minimum period of five years, of Messrs. Moore and McQueen, in whose long experience and high character the directors have the best guarantee for the efficient management of the affairs of the company.

The late proprietors have guaranteed for a term of five years a minimum dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and have further consented to a proportionate reduction of the purchase money, should the net profits not realise 12½ per cent. on the amount of the paid-up capital during that time.

No promotion money has been or will be paid, and the preliminary expenses will be strictly limited to the actual disbursements.

In the event of no allotment being made the deposits will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the deposits will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had of the bankers, the brokers, the secretary; at the offices, St. Michael's House, Cornhill, E.C.; and on the company's premises, 25, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and 10, Fenchurch-street, E.C. The articles of association and the agreement with the vendors may be inspected at the solicitor's, and at 25, Berners-street, where also the balance-sheet and catalogues may be seen.

MOORE, McQUEEN, AND COMPANY (Limited).
FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
No. (to be retained by the Bankers.)
To THE DIRECTORS OF MOORE, McQUEEN, AND COMPANY (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ being a deposit of 10s. per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot me, and I agree to pay the deposit on allotment, and the calls as made, and to sign the articles of association of the company when required, and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.
Usual signature ....
Name in full ....
Residence ....
Profession ....
Date ....

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY.—MOORE and MOORE LET on HIRE the following Pianofortes for Three Years, after which, and without any further payment whatever, the Pianoforte becomes the property of the hirer. 25 Guinea Pianette, 2½ Guineas per quarter; 36 Guinea Piccolo, £3 10s. per quarter; 42 Guinea Drawing-room Model Cottage, £3 15s. per quarter; 60 Guinea semi-oblique, £5 5s. per quarter. Moore and Moore always keep on hand a very large stock for selection, and every instrument is warranted perfect and of the very best manufacture. Extensive Pianoforte Warerooms, 104 and 105, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C. Jury award International Exhibition, 1862; Honourable Mention for Good and Cheap Pianos to Moore and Moore.

CRAMER and CO. (Limited), LET on HIRE the following PIANOFORTES for three years, after which, and without any further payment whatever, the instrument becomes the property of the hirer:—28 guinea Pianette, in rosewood or walnut, 10 guineas per annum; 42 guinea Drawing-room Model Cottage, rosewood or walnut, 15 guineas per annum; 60 guinea Semi-oblique, rosewood or walnut, 20 guineas per annum. Every instrument is warranted of the very best manufacture, inferior pianofortes being entirely excluded from the stock. Quarterly payments are required.—PIANOFORTE GALLERY (the largest in Europe), 207 and 209, Regent-street, W.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS.—J. BLACKMAN and CO. let on hire on the following easy terms, the 20 Guinea Pianette, in rosewood or walnut, at One Guinea per month, for 20 months, after which, without further payment whatever, it becomes the property of the hirer. The 24 gs., 27 gs., 30 gs., 32 gs., and 40 gs. pianos, on same advantageous terms. Six Guinea Harmonium, 5 octaves, at 10s. 6d. per month for 12 months. Harmoniums by Alexandre Brothers, Bedoyère, Debain, &c., on same easy terms. Warranted of the best manufacture. List of prices on application.—SHOW ROOMS, 120, Blackfriars-road, near Surrey Theatre.

RUDD and CO. entirely RENOVATE WORN PIANOS in tone and touch and re-cover the hammers with patent felt, for 2 guineas. Cases lent free. Tunings by first-class tuners.—74, Dean-street, Oxford-street. Established 1837.

RUDD and CO. are Now Selling their Stock, returned from hire. 6½ Cottage, with Celeste Pedal, &c., £15; Trichord, check action, Pianette, £19; Alexander, 5 octave (Wind Indicator), 6 guineas; 5 stop, 7 guineas.—74, Dean-st., Soho.

THE MAGIC DONKEYS.—Roars of Laughter.—These wonderful animals go through their extraordinary evolutions daily, at 252, Strand, from 10 till . The pair sent post free for 14 stamps.—H. J. CLARKE and Co., 252, Strand.

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AMERICA.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, APRIL 19.

God grant that this land may never again see a day of such sorrow and gloom as that which it witnessed on Saturday last! For a time the darkness which settled upon it was as thick as that which cursed Egypt—so dense that it could be felt. Had President Lincoln died suddenly of disease the people would have mourned as for one whose place in their affections none other could ever fill; but that he should have fallen by the hand of an assassin—that a page should have been written in the history of this Republic which none believed could ever have been recorded in that of any other than a monarchical or despotic Government—filled the cup of sorrow to overflowing, and tinctured it with such bitterness of woe that sorrow was turned into anger, and anger into an unquenchable desire for revenge upon those who could have been guilty of so foul an atrocity. The day, which April 15, 1865, has marked in the calendar, is fairly seared into the memory of all who were so unfortunate as to pass through it in any part of this country with which the telegraph communicated. The land fairly groaned with its unutterable woe and anguish. For several days the people had abandoned themselves to joy at the prospect of the near approach of the day when peace should again reign throughout their borders. They were preparing for the celebration of their great victories, and in a single night the cup was dashed from their lips and their gladness was turned into mourning. It would be impossible to describe, much less to exaggerate, the great and uncontrollable grief which swept like a great flood over the nation as it came to realise more fully the great calamity which had overtaken it. Mr. Lincoln, as you already know, died at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and in an hour afterwards innumerable buildings throughout this city had clothed themselves in the habiliments of grief. Before noon Broadway, through its entire length, was draped with black, and one could not look down any of the side streets without seeing emblems of grief. The air was really heavy with woe. It freighted every breath so heavily that one could not avoid the sense of oppression. Each individual seemed to feel that he had lost his nearest, dearest friend, and as the affliction was common, everyone was ready to sympathise with his neighbour. I do not exaggerate when I say that there were few who felt it a reflection upon their manliness to shed tears of grief. In fact you could not talk unto any person whom you might casually meet without seeing the tear glisten in his eye, while you felt it springing unbidden to your own. Never has such universal and heartfelt grief seized upon this nation before, and it hardly seems as if history could so far reproduce itself as to again provoke such demonstrations. There were scores and hundreds who voted against Mr. Lincoln in the last Presidential election, conscious all the time that he had discharged his arduous duties with an earnest desire for the good of his country, and feeling at the same time that no one could have better conducted the nation through its great trial. Time enough has elapsed since the conclusion of the contest to allow all acerbity of feeling to pass away, and the great victories which have lately vindicated Mr. Lincoln's selections of men to fill positions of trust are regarded as having at the same time established his policy. There are few now therefore who are not now ready to concede all that is claimed for him by his most ardent admirers as regards prudence and sagacity, and he was just beginning to give proof to the world that moderation and magnanimity were equally a part of his really noble nature. It is not strange, therefore, that the whole nation should moan his loss, because of the virtues he had shown that he possessed, nor that they should look forward to the future with doubt and fear lest his constitutional successor might not meetly fill the place so suddenly and lamentably made vacant. Mr. Lincoln's career has closed at a time when his character is rounded and perfect; and he will hold a place in our history only second to that which is conceded to Washington as the father of his country. Taking office when the country was just entering upon the fearful troubles which have so thoroughly tried and tested the firmness of the people, he has been spared to see the main, and in fact the last defence of the rebellion crumbled to pieces. He was permitted to visit the city which the Confederates had made their capital, and which had been gained after four years of bloody war. Like Moses, he enjoyed a vision of the promised time of peace; but unlike him he was unconscious that he could not be permitted to rest there from his labours. The manner of his death, his having fallen by the hands of an assassin, will invest his memory with a sacredness which no other event could possibly have done, and he will pass into history with those who have fallen martyrs while conscientiously and fearlessly discharging the duties which Providence had devolved upon them.

I know very well that the Tory journals will reproduce the description of the sickening scene which transpired at the inauguration, when Mr. Johnson was overcome with the liquor he had unfortunately taken, and they will taunt Americans with having for their chief ruler a drunken boor. If he were all that these papers may malignantly assert him to be I venture to predict that the unprecedentedly solemn circumstances under which he has been called to enter upon the discharge of his new and solemn duties would make a man of him at once and create good qualities if they did not already exist, to be called into vigorous, earnest exercise. But let me assure you that the unfortunate incident to which I refer did great—very great—injustice to Mr. Johnson, and to the record of his whole life. At the time it transpired I characterised it in terms of severity, but those who have known Mr. Johnson for years have since assured me that he is not a drinking man. They say, in explanation of his appearance at the inauguration, that for some days before he left Nashville for Washington he had been seriously unwell, and that under the advice of his physicians he was obliged to take stimulants to sustain him during his journey. He was exceedingly exhausted upon reaching Washington, and, before entering the Senate Chamber to be inaugurated as Vice-President, took two glasses of brandy, which in his weak state produced the lamentable effect which you have had so graphically described. Now, this solitary event in his life, in the opinion of some, should blot out the memory of all the service he has done his country. Let me tell those who take this ground that Mr. Johnson has been in public life for thirty years, and that during all this time he has served his country with a fidelity surpassed by none and equalled by few. Mr. Johnson was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. When he was but four years old his father died, leaving his family completely destitute, and it is said that until he was ten years old Andrew was an inmate of the almshouse. At the age named he was apprenticed to a tailor, and laboured at this trade for seven years. In 1824, having completed his apprenticeship, he removed to Lawson's Court-house, South Carolina. Before this time, however, he had conquered difficulties with which few would have had the courage to contend, and acquired almost unaided the rudiments of an education. In 1826 he returned to Raleigh, and thence, after a short stay, removed to Greenville, East Tennessee, in which section he has had his residence since the outbreak of the war. After holding several local offices of trust he entered the General Assembly of Tennessee as a member of the House of Representatives the first Monday in October, 1835, from the county of Greene, in East Tennessee. He was re-elected to the succeeding Biennial Assembly in 1837, and again in 1839. In 1841 he was transferred to the State Senate by the counties of Washington, Greene, and Sullivan, in 1843 to a seat in Congress from the First Representative District, comprising the same counties and the new county of Johnson. He served the same district, by four successive re-elections, until the new apportionment under the census of 1850—in all ten years—when, in 1853, he was made Governor of Tennessee, and was subsequently re-elected in 1855. At the end of his second term, in 1857, he was made United States Senator, his term expiring on the 4th of March, 1863, since when, and until his recent election as Vice President of the United States, he was Military Governor of Tennessee. Here you see he makes up a record of full thirty years of public service, and during the whole of that time he has borne a reputation for rectitude and plaindealing enjoyed by very few politicians who have been in public life so long. His single lapse was that which he made on Inauguration Day, and the lamented President was right when he said, a few days before his death, that he felt confident that the American people would not send him into disgrace for a single offence. As regards the rebellion and its supporters, Mr. Johnson holds radical views, and with reason. His wife is an invalid, in consequence of her long confinement in a Confederate prison, and I am told that a daughter of Mr. Johnson was shot upon the threshold of her father's house for insisting upon keeping the Federal flag floating over it. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this last statement, but it is certain that he has lost every cent of property that he possessed upon the commencement of the war in consequence of the rebellion, and he is not likely to waste any gentle words upon those whom he regards as the prime movers of the war which has brought such distress upon himself and upon his country. Mr. Johnson's intimate knowledge of the constitution of Southern society, his practical experience of the manner in which the aristocratic classes oppress those below them and compel them to do their bidding, fits him peculiarly for the task which Providence has now devolved upon him. He has so repeatedly and unreservedly declared himself regarding the line of policy which he deems the proper one to be pursued towards the chief traitors that there is no question now regarding his views. In a speech delivered no longer ago than yesterday, he said:—

> No one can say that if the perpetrator of this fiendish deed be arrested, he should not undergo the extremest penalty the law knows for crime; none will say that mercy should interpose. But is he alone guilty? Here, gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say. Every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught—if they do not already feel—that treason is a crime and must be punished—(applause)—that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. (Applause.) When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson laid down as a crime with its appropriate penalty; we find there theft, and robbery, and murder given as crimes; and there, too, we find the last and highest of crimes—treason. (Applause.) With other and inferior offences our people are familiar, but in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. (Applause.) I make this allusion, not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer its penalty. (Applause.) While we are appalled, overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men—I care not by what weapons—to attempt the life of the State with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated? (Applause.) I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise, regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people. In this, as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbour bitter or revengeful feelings towards any. In general terms, I would say that public morals and public opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice. (Applause.) When the question of exercising mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly, judicially, remembering that I am the Executive of the nation. I know that men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State.

That tells the whole story of Mr. Johnson's policy; and, bearing in mind the conciliatory policy which Mr. Lincoln had adopted, I think you will see in the light of these lines why it is that it is now a common remark that the Southern conspirators have killed their best friend.

There is one point which I have left until the close of this letter that I might urge it upon the attention of your readers with all the more emphasis. Four years of war and the probability that the great end of this trying struggle has been reached have given the best possible proof of the enduring strength of republican institutions; but the death of Mr. Lincoln, and the facility with which the change of chief rulers has been effected amid such intense excitement, give the crowning demonstration of the admirable excellence of the Federal Constitution, as well as of the sturdy practical common sense which holds the people true to it. Within four hours of the time that Mr. Lincoln's eyes had closed in death Mr. Johnson had been inaugurated President. While the community mourned the death of the late President, it did not in any other sense feel the change from one Executive to the other. Would an assassination of any of the European monarchs have been followed by such an easy transfer of authority? The question and the answer are their own sufficient commentary.

You will not allow the announcement of the capture of Mobile with five thousand prisoners and three hundred pieces of artillery to escape your attention. Thus the last of the Confederate seaports, unless Galveston be classed among them, and passes under Federal control.

P.S.—The latest intelligence shows that Sherman is pressing Johnston hard, and that his surrender is only a question of days, since Sherman has cut the railroads by which he could escape; so that it will be utterly impossible for him to get away with his army. Jeff. Davis is with Johnston.

(REUTER'S EXPRESS.)

NEW YORK, APRIL 19.

All civil, military, and naval officers have been ordered to wear mourning for Mr. Lincoln for six months.

The foreign Ministers have sent a deputation to convey to Mr. Lincoln's family expressions of their sympathy.

The Governor of New York has ordered the 20th inst., which had previously been appointed as a day of thanksgiving, to be dedicated to the services appropriate to seasons of national bereavement.

The British and French residents in New York have held a meeting, when resolutions expressive of deep sympathy were passed.

The greatest order continues throughout the Northern States.

An universal feeling of sympathy prevails throughout the British provinces.

The Governor of Nova Scotia announced on Saturday that in consequence of Mr. Lincoln's assassination he would postpone his intended visit, and recommended the adjournment of the Legislature as a mark of sympathy.

General Dent has permanently superseded Weitzel in command at Richmond, and the latter commands at Petersburg.

The order permitting the Virginia Legislature to assemble at Richmond has been rescinded by General Ord, and delegates who have arrived were directed to leave within twelve hours.

General Grant reached Washington on Saturday, and held a conference with Johnson and the Cabinet. Immediately afterwards the arrests of Judge Campbell and ex-Mayor Mayo, of Richmond were ordered.

General Lee has arrived at Richmond, where he was enthusiastically received both by the Unionists and Confederates. Lee's farewell order says that after four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage, the army had been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources, and had surrendered to avoid useless sacrifice of life.

It is reported that Kilpatrick's cavalry had captured the Governor of North Carolina while bearing an offer from Johnston to deliver up the State to Sherman. Johnston was subsequently visited by Davis, under whose direction the proposition was countermanded.

President Davis was reported to have reached Macon, Georgia, on the 10th.

Butler, who is now in Washington, was reported on Thursday to have resigned; he has since withdrawn his resignation, and it is supposed that Johnson will give him a command.

The Confederates have destroyed their navy-yard at Halifax, North Carolina.

General Anderson formally replaced the United States flag on Fort Sumter on Friday (14th), when the Rev. Ward Beecher and others delivered patriotic addresses.

General Peck, commanding at New York, has received information that an organised band of 150 men were in Carolton County, Canada, prepared for a raid upon Rochester and Ogdensburg.

The *New York Herald*, in its correspondence from the city of Mexico states that rumours were current that a large number of Confederates propose shortly to cross the Rio Grande and march to the assistance of Juarez.

It is reported that a Federal force has crossed the Rio Grande near Palo Alto, Riasca, and Defralma, and has destroyed 4,000 bales of cotton which were stored on Mexican soil.

President Lincoln's funeral takes place at Washington at noon to-day with great ceremony. The people will assemble at all churches throughout the country at that time, and the remains will lay in state at the Capitol under a guard of honour. They will afterwards be carried in state through New York and Philadelphia *en route* for Springfield, Illinois, where the body will be buried. The mourning is universal. Throughout the Northern States public buildings and private residences are draped with black.

Lafayette Forster succeeds to the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Seward is much better, and sat up a short time yesterday. Mr. Frederick Seward is improving. He has regained consciousness.

$30,000 reward has been offered for the arrest of Booth and his accomplices. It is believed that the assassination was the result of a regular conspiracy. The Vice-President and other prominent persons were particularly inquired for on Friday by suspected persons.

General Canby reports on the 9th that he had captured Spanish Fort and its dependencies, including over 500 men, 5 mortars, and 25 guns. The major part of the garrison escaped by water. On the same day he captured the fortifications at Blakeley, together with 2,400 prisoners and 20 guns.

Stanton reports that Canby captured Mobile on the 12th. No particulars of the capture had been received.

Sherman entered Raleigh on Thursday, meeting with slight opposition.

Johnston has retreated to Hillsboro'.

It is reported that the Government had received information that a meeting would take place between Sherman and Johnston at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, on Saturday last, when it is believed that arrangements for Johnston's surrender would be completed.

It is stated that Sherman will offer Johnston the same terms as Grant offered Lee.

General Stoneman has destroyed the railroads through South Western Virginia and the North Western counties of North Carolina, capturing prisoners and supplies. He occupied Salisbury, North Carolina, and captured 19 guns, 1,100 prisoners, and 7,000 bales of cotton. He has destroyed the bridges and railroads between Danville and Greensboro' and Salisbury and Greensboro'.

The death-bed of the President presented a peculiarly painful scene, the grief of his wife and two sons being almost uncontrollable. Mr. Lincoln was utterly unconscious from the time of receiving the fatal shot until he expired. He appeared to suffer no pain, and his death was unaccompanied by the slightest struggle. The ball was found embedded in the brain, having entered the head about two-and-a-half inches at the back of the left ear.

From the various accounts furnished are gathered these particulars:—It having been publicly announced that the President and General Grant would attend Ford's Theatre on the fatal evening, and General Grant being absent, Mr. Lincoln, in order that the public might not be disappointed, went, accompanied by his wife and youngest son, a daughter of Senator Harris, and Major Rathburn. The play was "Our American Cousin." About half-past nine o'clock a man who, according to some accounts, had been seen for some time loitering about the passages, appeared at the door of the box occupied by the President, and passing the guard by stating that he was a senator, and had been sent for by Mr. Lincoln, he entered the box. Major Rathburn arose and asked, "Do you know, sir, upon whom you are intruding? This is the President's box." The person accosted muttered some inaudible reply, and reluctantly left the box, his eyes fastened upon the President. The door of the box had scarcely been closed when the shot was fired through an aperture which had evidently been previously cut for the purpose in the sash of the door. The assassin at once sprang into the box, and striking at and wounding with a dirk Major Rathburn who opposed him, he sprang from the box down upon the stage. His spurs catching in the folds of a flag draping the front of the box threw him at length upon the stage; recovering himself instantly he rushed across the stage; pausing an instant to shout "Sic semper tyrannis" and to brandish his dirk, he disappeared behind the scenes, struck at several who happened to be in his way, and escaped by a door leading into an alley, where he mounted a horse and fled, since when no trace of him has been found. He is said to have crossed the long bridge, or to have taken a road leading northwardly out of the city. The evidence points unmistakeably to John Wilkes Booth, the actor, as the assassin. Every exertion is being made to capture him. The pursuit was not, however, commenced until about eleven o'clock; but it is thought that Booth cannot escape. Cavalry is scouring the country in all directions, and every house in and around the city, in which it is possible that the assassin could be secreted, is under guard and will be searched. A number of arrests have been made of persons whose evidence is considered valuable, and every possible measure has been adopted to secure the capture of the murderer. It is supposed that he has endeavoured to reach the mountains in Virginia, although by some it is supposed that he is secreted in Maryland. A rumour, evidently false, states that Booth, with thirty companions, all heavily armed, had been brought to bay in St. Mary's County, Maryland, and after defeating a detachment of cavalry, had finally been surrounded, and must be captured. Booth is about twenty-six years of age, of medium height, and is represented as a handsome man, but of desperate character and dissolute habits. He has been heard to say that the "man who killed Lincoln would be for ever known to fame."

The would-be assassin of Mr. Seward is said to have been arrested in the person of one Surrat, a well-known Baltimore desperado. Mr. Seward is now pronounced to be out of danger. It is even asserted that the bleeding of his wounds has hastened his recovery from the injuries sustained by his serious fall from his horse. His son Frederick is still in a critical condition.

On the morning of the 15th Attorney-General Speed waited on Andrew Johnson, and officially notified him of the death of Mr. Lincoln. The following letter was signed by the several members of the Cabinet, excepting Mr. Seward:—

> Washington, April 15, 1865.
>
> Sir,—Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was shot by an assassin last night at Ford's Theatre, and died at twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock this morning. About the same time at which the President was shot, an assassin entered the sick chamber of Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and stabbed him in several places in the throat, neck, and face, severely, if not mortally wounding him. Other members of the Secretary's family were dangerously wounded by the assassin while making his escape.
>
> By the death of President Lincoln the office of President has devolved under the constitution upon you. The emergency of the Government demands that you should immediately qualify, according to the requirements of the constitution, and enter upon the duties of President of the United States. If you will please make known your pleasure, such arrangements as you deem proper will be made.

Mr. Johnson requested that the ceremony should take place at his rooms at the Kirkwood House at ten o'clock that morning. Chief Justice Chase at the appointed hour appeared, and in the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, Hons. Montgomery and F. P. Clair, John P. Hale, and several other senators, administered to Mr. Johnson the following oath of office:—

> I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.

After taking this oath, and being declared President of the United States, Mr. Johnson spoke as follows:—

> Gentlemen,—I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to an indication of any policy which may be presented by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the Administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is by reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past in connection with this rebellion must be regarded as a guarantee for the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavouring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government, and I believe that the Government in passing through its present trials will settle down upon principles consonant with popular rights more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, I have long laboured to ameliorate and alleviate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil and an honest advocacy of the great principles of free government have been my lot. The duties have been mine—the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed. I feel that in the end the Government will triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I shall want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through its present perils. I feel in making this request that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, APRIL 19 (MORNING).

Money abundant. Gold, 47⅜. Exchange on London, 161; on Paris, 3f. 50c. Stocks dull. New York Central, 95½. Illinois, 111½. Erie, 74¼. Five-Twenty United States Bonds, 107. Cotton quiet. Middling Upland, 35. Flour declining. Wheat and corn dull. Provisions heavy. Coffee steady. Sugar dull. Molasses steady. Petroleum dull. Crude, 35½; refined, 52.

Business has been extremely dull since Saturday, and will be entirely suspended to-day and to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 30.

The Royal Mail steamship China arrived in the Mersey at noon to-day. There being sickness on board, no communication was allowed to take place with the shore until after an examination of the vessel by the health officers.

OUTWARD MAIL.

QUEENSTOWN, APRIL 30.

The Royal Mail steamship Asia arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day, embarked the mails, passengers, and latest telegrams, and proceeded for Halifax and Boston at 4 p.m. All well.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON MR. LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

The Paris journals comment at great length on the dreadful crime perpetrated in America, and generally attribute the act not to the evil passions and fanaticism of the two assassins, but to the instigations of the Southern party. To give extracts from so many journals would be impossible, but we subjoin some passages which will give an idea of the tone adopted. The *Patrie* says:—

> Horrible is this war which began in 1861 by the double suicide of Jackson and Ellsworth, accusing each other reciprocally of tyranny, and which, on the point of terminating, arms the brothers Booth! This crime is a double misfortune for America! It will arouse sanguinary passions, prepare perhaps terrible measures of retaliation, and that will take place at the very moment when Mr. Lincoln, endeavouring to repair the past, desired to become the instrument of tranquillity and peace! His death does nothing, and can do nothing, for the South, but it creates the risk of weakening the North by the division of parties. It is now an open struggle between the majority who applauded Mr. Lincoln's spirit of conciliation, and that ardent minority who exclaimed against the conditions imposed on the vanquished. The blow which has struck Messrs. Lincoln and Seward seems to have threatened General Grant. Is it intended to make the Federal General pay for the honour of Lee's capitulation? The minority, whose violence is to be feared, has now, it must be said, by the regular working of the Constitution, one of its partisans in power. Let us bear in mind that six months ago, at the time of the election, the moderate journals themselves exclaimed:—"What would become of the Republic if, in case Mr. Lincoln should die, Mr. Johnson should exercise supreme authority?" It would almost seem that those journals had a presentiment of the new afflictions which were to fall upon America.

The *Moniteur* again reverts to the catastrophe, using the subjoined terms:—

> The news of the double assassination of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward has excited in France a movement of general indignation. Public opinion is unanimous in branding with reprobation a crime so odious, and in paying a tribute of regret to the memory of the President of the United States.

Our contemporaries speak in the warmest terms of Mr. Lincoln's conduct and character, and consider that his death at the present moment will prove an irreparable loss to the United States. The *Siècle* has the subjoined eulogium:—

> This man, simple and upright, prudent and firm, raised by degrees from the position of an artisan to the command of a great nation, always proving himself, without parade or effort, equal to his position; executing without precipitation, without pomposity, and with never-failing good sense, the most colossal things; giving the world a decisive example of civil power in a Republic, directing a gigantic war without suffering free institutions to be for a moment compromised or menaced by military usurpation; and at last dying at a moment when he was about to restore peace after having conquered (and may God grant that the miscreants who murdered him may not at the same time have killed clemency, and decided, instead of the peace he designed, pacification by force); this man will remain in the traditions of his country and of the whole world as a kind of incarnation of the people, a personification of modern democracy itself. It was, then, indispensable that the blood of the just should seal the great work of emancipation which the blood of the just had commenced! The tragic history of the abolition of slavery, opening with the gibbet of John Brown, will be closed with the assassination of Lincoln. And now let him repose by the side of Washington as the second founder of the Great Republic! The whole democracy of Europe is present in spirit at his funeral, as it sympathised in heart with his re-election, and applauded the victory in the midst of which he has fallen. Every democrat will be eager to contribute to the monument which America will raise on the capitol of annihilated slavery.

The subjoined extract is from the *Epoque*:—

> When every temptation was offered to him, when certain violent measures seemed to be even rendered necessary by the situation, he always tried to do without them, and he did, in fact, abstain from any dictatorial act. He remained within the bounds of legality and never allowed himself to commit an exceptional or arbitrary act. In a word, Abraham Lincoln was the man of the law, he was the living law himself. To say this of one who has governed a republic, and who has ruled it in the midst of a crisis like that through which the United States has just passed is to pay him the noblest and the greatest eulogium that can be bestowed on a powerful citizen in a free country. Such is the man who has just perished. Just and firm in his government, simple and almost patriarchal in his private life, always moderate and honest, the moment chosen to strike him was that in which, after having re-established the Union by his energy, he was strengthening it by his clemency. History will not be prevented from admiring in him the restorer of it, and from comparing him with the great man who founded it. His assassin is said to have cried out, 'Sic semper tyrannis!' Heaven grant that the American Republic may never have but tyrants like him!"

The *Débats* of all the Paris journals seems to look on Mr. Lincoln's loss with least alarm:—

> People, it observes, now ask themselves what are likely to be the political consequences of the death of President Lincoln. We do not think that this catastrophe will sensibly modify the situation. Without doubt, we are far from rendering the Southern cause responsible for the crime of a few fanatics, but the fact is not the less true that the horror inspired by an act so atrocious can only have the effect of diminishing the sympathies which the Separatists might still meet with in Europe; already vanquished materially, or nearly so, they are now undergoing a moral defeat also. All that is to be feared is that the North in its exasperation may allow itself to be hurried into taking reprisals, or at least that the feelings of conciliation towards the Secessionists, of which it was beginning to afford proofs, may give place to sentiments of quite a different nature, and that it may profit by its victory to impose rigorous conditions on the South. We have, however, too much confidence in the good sense of the North to conceive serious apprehensions on that subject. Its legitimate indignation will not make it deviate from the line of moderation and prudence which it has so far followed; it will understand that the best way of honouring the memory of Mr. Lincoln is to not depart from the political traditions of that statesman.

MR. SLIDELL ON THE LATE ASSASSINATION.

The following letter was written by Mr. Slidell, in reply to an invitation from the Rev. Archer Gurney to attend a funeral service on account of the death of President Lincoln in the Protestant church, Paris:—

> Paris, April 28.
>
> My dear Sir,—No one could have heard with greater horror and regret than I the intelligence of the atrocious crimes perpetrated at Washington. No one could repudiate with sterner indignation the idea that the assassins had received prompting or encouragement from friends of the Confederate cause. Perhaps no two prominent persons of the Federal Government could have been selected who excited in a less degree feelings of personal hostility and vindictiveness than President Lincoln and his Secretary of State. I am much obliged to you for inviting me and my family to assist at the solemn service which you propose to hold to-morrow at your chapel, and could we be present simply to manifest the feelings which I have briefly expressed we would not hesitate to kneel with you in prayer for the souls of the victims. But reflection will, I am sure, satisfy you that our presence on the melancholy occasion would be subject to various and not unnatural misconstructions, received on the part of some as a hypocritical display of regret we did not feel, by others as a virtual acknowledgment of the injustice of the cause in the defence of which so many noble martyrs have fallen, and as a tacitly implied acquiescence in the course of policy pursued by Mr. Lincoln since his accession to power on the 4th of March, 1861. I will take pleasure, in compliance with your request, to let any Confederate friends whom I may see to-day know of the intended ceremony.—Believe me, very sincerely, your friend and servant,
>
> JOHN SLIDELL.

LAW NOTICES.—THIS DAY.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Lincoln's-inn, at 10½.—Before the Lords Justices.—Appeal: Galloway v. Mayor, &c., of the City of London, part heard. Original motions: Hurdo v. Pocock (2). Appeals: Combe v. Hughes—Phillips v. James.

ROLLS COURT, Chancery-lane, at 10.—By order: United Kingdom Life Assurance Company. From chambers: Newton v. Balee. Causes, &c.: Hood v. Oglander, part heard—Udny v. Williams (2)—Collier v. M'Bean—Attwood v. Alford—Martin v. Ridley—Beauclerk v. Beauclerk—Simpkin v. Spooner—Scott v. Iron—Hunt v. Hunt—Dawson v. Walker—Attorney-General v. Master of Sidney Sussex College.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURTS, Lincoln's-inn, at 10.—Before Vice-Chancellor Sir R. T. Kindersley.—Causes, &c.: Smith v. Meadows, part heard—Oakden v. Pike—Chapman v. Finch—Painter v. Garduer. Before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Stuart.—Causes: Jenkins v. Parry, part heard—M'Lellan v. St. George's Harbour Company—Eagley—Worthington v. Williamson—John v. Lloyd—Oliver v. Hughes—Maugham v. Larchin—Wormald v. Maitland—Foster v. Oxenham—Daniel v. Towne—Wriford v. Gibbs—Wriford v. Wriford—Petherham v. Taylor. Before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood. Causes, &c.: Harrison v. Taylor, part heard—Dilley v. Matthews—Praed v. Bates—Dean v. Hardley—Merton v. Elliott—Davis v. Shepherd—Christmas v. Chalcraft—Gray v. Price—Wincarls v. Westby—Macey v. Massy—Richards v. Richards—Bidder v. M'Rae.

The Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, will sit in Banco, at Westminster, at 10.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, Westminster, at 10.—Middlesex common juries: Collins and wife v. Rabbitts—Dorley v. Austin—Normandy's Aerated Water Company v. Greenfield—Jacobs v. Davis and another—Harrison v. Haynes.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Westminster, at 10.—Middlesex special jury: Keemuro and others v. Millwall Iron Works. Middlesex common juries: Sullivan v. Griffiths and another—Juson v. London General Omnibus Company—Deadman v. Watson—Bonham v. Martin—Buckling v. Bulkeley. Same v. Baillie.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, Westminster, at 11.—Middlesex common juries: Lee v. Clark—Wolf v. Rockall—Holland v. Othen—Rees v. Garrett—Rogers v. Schofield—Perrin v. Ashley.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd.—Last examinations and discharge: W. Maldment, 11—J. Lawson, 11—J. Hurroughes, 11—T. Mullis, 11—J. Smith, 11—C. Moyce, 12—F. Smelt, 12—C. Wyman, 12—J. Dyer, 12—J. R. Cooper, 12—Sir J. A. Douglas, 1—W. Palmer, 1—H. Skrymsher, 1—A. Smith, 1—W. Goodman, 1—T. T. Goody, 2—J. Dickens, 2—E. T. Obey, 2½—G. Barnes, 2½—W. Brown, 2½—W. Clifton, 2½. Before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn.—S. Mayer, discharge, 11—J. G. Richards, application, 11. Small debts summons, 11. J. Winter, release, 11. Last examination and discharge: J. Lane, 12—W. Neals, 12—T. R. Cuttitt, 1—G. Chapman, 1—C. W. Howard, 1—J. J. Knight, 2—J. Bullen, 2—J. F. Nicholls, 2—P. O. Connell, 2. Before Mr. Registrar Roche.—W. Foy, private, 11. Before Mr. Registrar Murray.—Levy and Robson, judgment, 11—W. Radley, dividend, 11. Last examination and discharge: W. Miller, 11—L. Clarke, 11—J. Allen, 11—E. Lloyd, 11—J. Jones, 12—E. Beaton, 12—P. Rogers, 12—E. Brett, 12—H. Tyler, 12—J. West, 12—B. Moore, 1—H. G. Buskins, 1—W. Boutell, 1—G. Ballard, 2. J. Rowland, private, 2. Mr. Commissioner Goulburn is the commissioner of the day; Mr. Registrar Pepys is the registrar of the day.

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.—Sitting days appointed for the present week:—Westminster, St. Martin's-lane: Wednesday, May 3, and two following days. Bloomsbury, Portland-road: Wednesday, May 3, and two following days. Marylebone, Marylebone-road: Tuesday, May 2; Wednesday, 3; Friday, 5. Clerkenwell, Duncan-terrace: Tuesday, May 2; Wednesday, 3; Friday, 5. Shoreditch, Old-street-road: Tuesday, May 2; Thursday, 4. Bow, Bow-road: Monday, May 1; Friday, 5. Whitechapel, Great Prescot-street: Wednesday, May 3, and following day. Southwark, Swan-street: Tuesday, May 2; Thursday, 4, and following day. Lambeth, Camberwell New-road: Tuesday, May 2. City of London, Guildhall-buildings: Wednesday, May 3; Saturday, 6.

Sic semper tyrannis is the motto, and a hand brandishing a short sword is the crest, of the "State of Virginia," which have been always on its standards.

It is remarkable that several bodies have recently been picked up in the estuary of the Mersey of persons who were drowned in January last. One of the passengers of the ill-fated blockade-runner Leila is said to have been identified.

DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL CUNARD.—We regret to announce the death of Sir Samuel Cunard, which took place at 6 p.m. on Friday. This melancholy event had been foreseen for some little time by Sir Samuel's friends.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Blondin being about to take his departure for Russia for a lengthened engagement has made arrangements for a benefit at the Crystal Palace this day. Blondin's long rope has been fixed at a moderate height in the great transept, on which he will perform all his great feats which have rendered him so celebrated. The performance will take place at four o'clock.

THE SEAL FISHING.—On Wednesday afternoon a telegram was received in Dundee stating that the Windward had arrived at Peterhead from the Greenland seal fishing, bringing news of the immense success of the whole of the vessels engaged there. The Camperdown is reported to have 22,000 seals, expected to yield 220 tuns of oil; the Polynia, 18,000 seals, or 180 tuns; the Narwhal, 15,000 seals, or 150 tuns; and the Tay, 15,000, or 150 tuns. The Peterhead ships are reported to have an average of 45 tuns each. This is one of the most successful takes which has ever fallen to the lot of our Dundee fleet, and will, it is hoped, quite make up for the deficiences which for some years past have caused so much discouragement to those who are engaged in this arduous occupation. Taking the cargoes at the average value of about 50*l.* for every tun of oil—that is, including what will be realised for the skins—the total value of the "catch" now reported from these four vessels will amount to from 35,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*—*Dundee Advertiser.*

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, during last week, was 1,187, of which 297 were new cases.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—All persons afflicted with bad legs, sores, ulcers, and skin diseases, who from want of means or other reasons cannot avail themselves of surgical treatment, may release themselves from their complaints by using Holloway's purifying, soothing, and healing remedies. In every outward ailment this wonderful ointment brings about the most beneficial results, by checking inflammations, cleansing ulcerations, and restoring soundness. Internal pains, rheumatic and gouty tortures, enlarged joints, scrofulous swellings, and contracted sinews may be overcome by diligently rubbing this cooling unguent into the skin.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 28.

There can be no longer any doubt about it—the Emperor will leave Paris to-morrow morning for Lyons, Marseilles, and Algiers. The feeling of uneasiness which this journey has given rise to is so deep and so generally shared that even at the present hour you will find people ready to bet that his Majesty will at the last moment yield to public opinion, and give up the idea of his journey to Africa. It must be confessed, the political effervescence which reigns in Spain; the death of President Lincoln, which has caused even here the greatest excitement in financial circles; the critical state of the King of the Belgians, as well as the feelings of discontent openly expressed by the working classes in Paris and elsewhere,—these causes and many others are anything but favourable omens, and are incessantly put forward by those who disapprove of Louis Napoleon quitting France under the present circumstances.

The strike of which I have already spoken as having taken place among several of the trades in Paris has extended to the workshops of M. Adolphe Viollet, contractor for the building of the new Opera-house as well as for those going on at the Préfecture of Police. M. Viollet has inaugurated a new system of paying his men according to a certain measurement of the stones cut by each workman, the result of which is a reduction of two francs per day on their pay. The men struck work, and have given M. Viollet notice that, unless he can satisfactorily explain the motives of this change within three days, they definitively give up his service.

A medical paper states that no less than thirty-one cases of the disease which has carried off the Czarewitch—that is, *meningite cerebro spinale*, have occurred at Auerbach since the beginning of February, and that this disease is raging in the kingdom of Hanover, especially at Celle, Einbech, and in the neighbourhood of Cassel. Of one hundred persons attacked by this malady on an average sixty die of its effects. Since the beginning of March it has raged at Burgdorf, a small town near Schladen.

M. de Balache is recovering from the wounds inflicted by the Russian Nicotenki, but the state of the coachman and clerk who defended him so gallantly has become alarming. The first has had his right thigh completely cut through by the blade of the poignard made use of by the murderer; the young clerk has two deep wounds in his head and another on his knee. Nicotenki was a sub-lieutenant in the Russian army, and never lived on good terms with his brother officers; he therefore sent in his papers in a fit of disgust. His father gave him, not 1,500f. as I stated yesterday, but 4,000 (160*l.*) for travelling expenses, as he expressed a wish to see the world. On reaching Paris, and finding his resources exhausted, he applied at the Russian Consulate for assistance, where he was informed that the consul had no funds at his disposal for any such object, and recommended him to apply at the embassy. Thither he went, and demanded either a sufficient sum to return to Russia or to travel to Nice and obtain an audience from the Emperor. The man was received with the utmost politeness, but informed that supplying Russian half-pay officers with their travelling expenses over Europe formed no part of their diplomatic functions. The unfortunate secretary, M. de Balache, was appealed to, but he replied that having received no instructions, in the absence of the ambassador, then in attendance on the Emperor at Nice, he could authorise no such sum being given to Nicotenki, whereupon the wretched man, in a fit of exasperation, committed the crime which has nearly proved fatal to three individuals.

The Comte de Civry's case has been adjourned for a week, in consequence of the crush of business at present before the courts. The Advocate-General, M. Aubépin, has been unable to give it his attention.

A curious petition is to be laid before the Senate in a few days by Madame Girond de Villette, grandniece of the late Princess of Canino, sister-in-law of the first Emperor. The lady appeals to the Senate, as guardian of public liberty, to protect her from the authorities of Paris and various other towns of France, who, according to her account, have for the last two years prevented her giving concerts as an ordinary *artiste lyrique*, either at the Italiens, at Compiègne, or at Vichy. The *Courrier de la Gironde* is responsible for the story, which I merely translate as being curious.

Paris is now in all its beauty. Early spring is especially the period of the year when visitors ought to arrive. The Champs Elysées are fresh and green, the Bois is really enjoyable, and the millions of flowering shrubs which adorn the squares and public gardens are now in full blossom and give an air of *fête* to the city, which the heat and dust of the summer months completely destroys. But with strange perversity the great mass of our English visitors arrive in July and August. This fact has given rise to the saying that in summer "il n'y a que les chiens enragés et les Anglais à Paris"—the association of idea between mad dogs and our countrymen not being flattering to our national vanity. Nevertheless the saying, which has become a proverb, is true. You all wait till dust covers every tree and plant, till the stifling heat of a blazing sun renders every movement an exertion, till every individual of any importance has either left Paris for their *chateaux* or for the *bains de mer*, till, instead of the brilliant equipages which throng the Champs Elysées and the Bois, we have a string of *remises* occupied by strangers armed with "Bradshaws" and "Murrays," and till even the very shops are *organises* for the English—that is, filled with rubbish which their proprietors have failed in selling during the season. To give you an idea of the present loveliness of the Parc Monceaux—which park, you are aware, was originally the plaisaunce of the Regent Duke of Orleans and the scene of the *fête*, where the fair La Parabère flirted and the profligate Du Barry gambled, and has been the private property of the Orleans family till the town of Paris forced the present Queen Dowager Marie Amélie to sell it for the benefit of the inhabitants. I merely state that 180,000 plants of fuchsias, pelargoniums, cinerarias, roses, &c., are being planted out at this moment, which number does not include the masses of yuccas, rhododendrons, azalias, and other flowering shrubs. During the winter months twelve gardeners are kept in constant work, which number is increased to seventeen after the first of May. The whole expense of keeping the park in order amounts to near two millions—that is, between eighty and ninety thousand pounds—a year. The magic bridge has been repaired, where the beauties of the Regent's court were once caught in their brocaded satins and laces by a sudden deluge from the waterworks from the balustrade, and several ruins of the temples and colonnades of the last century, now overgrown with mosses and ivy, have a very good effect beneath the magnificent old trees of the gardens. By the way, I cannot help remarking on the masses of pink colour produced by the blossoms of the *Orme Judée*, which attains the height of a horse-chesnut, and, contrasted with the white flowers of that tree, has an admirable effect.

The aggregate number of patients relieved at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, City, during the week ending April 29, was:—Medical, 993; surgical, 725. Total, 1,718, of which 690 were new cases.

Writing papers and envelopes supplied to the public at wholesale prices, and no charge made for plain stamping crest, initials, or address. Crest and address dies cut at half price. 20,000 envelopes of any size or quality at a minute's notice. Fifty samples of writing papers and envelopes sent post free on receipt of two stamps. A large stock of account books ready for use, or made and ruled to any pattern. Parkins and Gotto, manufacturing stationers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.—ADVT.]

THE FLANEUR.

Those amongst us who are collectors of memorabilia and curious documents will surely not fail to deposit among their archives (though even now they would have to pay for it at thirty times its original cost) a copy of the second edition of any of the morning journals of Wednesday last. It is probably very many years since such a blood stained sheet was issued from the press. It contained the account of the assassination of President Lincoln, of the attempted assassination of Mr. Secretary Seward, his son, and attendant, while in its columns were also to be found the confession of Constance Kent of the murder of her little brother five years ago, and the details of the murderous attack upon the Secretary of the Russian Legation in Paris. Surely, here is a crop of horrors sufficient for the most depraved taste! The assumed assassin of the President, Wilkes Booth, was very well known to many of his histrionic brethren now in England who have pursued their profession on the other side of the Atlantic. He is described by all as a very handsome and elegant young man, and of particularly fascinating manners and address. He was the first actor to whose Romeo Miss Bateman ever played Juliet, and so good was he in the part that Mr. Bateman had serious thoughts of engaging him for the *jeune premier* characters, and bringing him to England to act with Miss Bateman. Some little trifle interrupted this engagement, which, had it been carried out, might perhaps have prevented the execution of a feat by which one of the greatest men of the time has fallen a victim, and might have influenced the welfare of a hemisphere!

Those who metaphysically analyse and study the history of great crimes (and there are many of our leading men at the bar and in literature with whom the pursuit is a passion) were by no means surprised at the revelation made before Sir Thomas Henry by Miss Constance Kent. At the close of the searching and protracted inquiry which was made at the time of the murder (the official inquiry, I mean, not the preposterous subsequent proceedings, which almost turned a ghastly tragedy into a ridiculous farce) the conclusion was come to by all who had carefully sifted the evidence that by this girl's hand and no other the child had been killed. It was well known by a few that this was the result arrived at by Inspector Whicher, who could not be shaken or turned upon the point, and who duly stated it as his unqualified opinion in the confidential report which he made to the Home Office on the subject. But that the girl's guilt will ever judicially be brought home to her, that she will ever suffer publicly for her crime (how much she may have suffered privately Heaven and herself alone know!) is a very different matter. Of the witnesses some are dead; the nurse, who gave the chief evidence, is married and in Australia; and the father, who bore an amount of unmerited obloquy rarely known in these times with most splendid fortitude and patience, is not likely much to further the ends of justice against his child.

The rooms of the Royal Academy on Friday, though well filled, were by no means so crowded as on the usual occasion of the private view. There was more than an average amount of youth in the place, and there were fewer of those dreadful old dowagers who scowl and glare at everybody they don't know, who ask to have the principal artists pointed out to them and then stare at them through double glasses as though they were wild animals. That the flunkey element is strong amongst at least a portion of the Forty is evidenced by those people being there at all on a private-view day, when tickets of admission are in very great request. They have not the least feeling for Art; they don't buy pictures; all they do is to fill up the rooms. They only look at the portraits, which they feebly criticise; they speak of Sir Edwin Landseer as "the dog man, you know," and they think Mr. Swinton the greatest of living artists. The private-view day is a sad reminder of dead people. It was one of the few public occasions when John Leech came out of his studio for a few hours, and Thackeray was a never-failing visitor. Lord Palmerston was not there this year, and it is rumoured, and I fear with truth, that he is very far from well. The clerical element, always strong on such occasions, was represented by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Oxford, and Dean Milman. The Duke of Cambridge came in the morning and remained some time. The pictures are said to be fetching high prices. Mr. E. M. Ward's "Death of Rizzio" is a commission from Mr. Pender; Mr. Goodall's "Rising of the Nile" goes to Mr. Flaton. Mr. Alderman Salomons has purchased Mr. J. Hart's companion pair in the East Room. The hanging seems to give pretty general satisfaction, but, of course, there are individual complaints, one of which is embodied in a letter which has been addressed to me, and which I annex:—

> You are no doubt acquainted with Mr. John Brett as one of the most promising of our landscape painters. He sent a landscape of Capri—in my opinion a most beautiful work—to the Academy exhibition this year. It was accepted by the hangers, and Mr. Millais had just caused it to be placed in a very advantageous position, when the council of the Academy came out in a posse and insisted upon its being rejected altogether. In spite of the earnest remonstrances of Mr. Millais, it was accordingly taken down and sent back to Mr. Brett. This seems very extraordinary behaviour, and such as to deserve the animadversion of the press. There is no peculiarity of treatment about the landscape, and the unprecedented conduct of the Academicians in overruling their own committee can only be attributed to private animosity.

The writer, who is a gentleman of known and recognised position, sends me his name as a guarantee of his good faith. As for myself

I know not what the truth may be,
I tell the tale as told to me.

The private view of Mr. John Parry's sketches and drawings is on Tuesday next, at Mr. Maclean's new gallery in the Haymarket.

On Saturday the Fulham-road looked like the road to the Derby, and the peaceful denizens of Walham Green, whose sole excitement is the class-shooting of the South Middlesex Volunteers, were kept aroused by a constant stream of aristocratic vehicles, all proceeding to Beaufort House, where, by the permission of Lord Ranelagh, the Civil Service athletic sports were being carried on in the presence of a very distinguished assembly. There was a grand stand filled with beauty, a long line of carriages fringed the green, equestrians galloped over the sward with the pleasantest disregard of life and limb, and the immediate vicinity of the various contests was thronged many deep. The sports included hurdle-racing, long-leaping, standing-leaping, jumping with the pole, throwing the cricket-ball, a hundred yard race, a mile-and-a-half race, running in sacks, &c. The competitors were mostly very fine young men, in capital training, and many of the prizes were very closely contested. Nearly all the principal Government offices were well represented, and the whole affair passed off in thorough harmony and good feeling.

So "L'Africaine" has been bustled through at last in obedience to Imperial command. There can be no question that a little more delay would have enabled the management to give increased perfection to the interpretation of the work; but who can resist when emperors make requests which are morally equivalent to decrees? There is one man at any rate whose mind must have been greatly relieved by the representation; for M. Perrin, the director of the Grand Opera, has been for some little time past in a state of great perplexity about the scene of the shipwreck, it being alleged that if the fragments of the vessel fell outwards they would kill the band, and that if they fell inwards they would smash the chorus. Neither of these calamities has occurred, but M. Perrin has still something to be nervous about. Under her husband's will Madame Meyerbeer has the right of interdicting the further performance of the opera after the first night if she is not quite satisfied with its rendering. If she should exercise this it will be pleasant for the manager who has spent so much money on its production.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, whose poetical contribution to *Temple Bar* first invited public attention, and who since attained good position by his "Undertones," now sends forth another volume of poems, called "Idylls and Legends of Inverburn." Mr. Buchanan's is a very pleasant muse, Laureate-tinged perhaps, but none the worse for that. Hear his preamble:—

To breathe the glory of the taintless air
With pleasurable pantings of the blood,
To wander over sweetly-smelling fields,
To lie upon the heathery slopes and dream,
To dream, to plan, to picture—surely this
Were sweeter than to share the smoke with Higgs,
The callous Cockney with the humorous vein
In Babylonia? Therefore, for a time,
I vowed to slough the chrysalis of the grub
Of Grub-street, and become a butterfly
Blown with no will through thyme and heather-bells
By the mild motion of the country air.

Here again are two pretty notions:—

One night I lay as restless as a slave
For whom the darkness glimmers forth and makes
A picture of a tawny mother's face
Sunlit and looking westward 'neath the palm;
The next, beneath the shade of Arthur's Seat,
I slept as rich a slumber as the maid
Whose soul shuts softly like a rose's leaves
To keep its dewy love dream warm and sure.

This book will certainly increase Mr. Buchanan's already established reputation.

Mr. Edward Wilberforce, whose clever "Pictures of Brazil" and admirable "Sketches of Life in Munich" are well known, has a novel in the press entitled "One with Another."

BELOW THE GANGWAY.

If the present House of Commons and Lord Palmerston's Administration are to last much longer, politics will become a dead science. Curious people will continue to discuss it, perhaps, but only as recondite theorems in the higher mathematics are discussed in the corner of a philosophical magazine. Excepting on Thursday night the House of Commons has hardly been worth a visit during the whole week. Partly, perhaps, this may be owing to the fact that members had not all returned to town at the early part of the week from their Easter holiday-making, but principally it is because the House is cursed with an incurable apathy, which, if things go on as they are going on now, will soon transform it into a most uninteresting lounging-place for country gentlemen with nothing particular to do. However, as something must be said, if it is only to say that nothing can be said, let us begin at the beginning. It is Monday evening, and the time five o'clock, when the benches ought to be well filled, and we ought to have a smartish debate. We will just peep through the door, my reader, not venturing in, lest we, too, should be overcome with the sleepy atmosphere of the place. The House is already in committee on the army estimates. Fancy that, in committee at five o'clock! and Sir Stafford Northcote is on his legs talking about the organisation of the War Office. Sir Stafford has got a good case, if he did but know it, and did but dare to treat it as it deserves. The War Office has been shown up in a report which reveals a system of management, the like of which certainly was never heard of out of Bedlam. It appears that when Mr. A., senior clerk in the Barrack Department, dies, Mr. B., in the Stores Department, we will say, is promoted to the senior class in Mr. A.'s place. Mr. B., however, still remains—such is the War Office custom, just where he always has been, in the stores branch, but takes senior class pay, the clerks in Mr. A.'s branch having to get on as best they can without a senior clerk. Promotion is consequently simply pay promotion, and not promotion to the duty that ought to accompany the pay. Was there ever such lunacy as this? And, then, think what it typifies! Think what the heads who devised it would do in the flurry of war. What a text would this report be for a Reformer! But Sir Stafford is not the man for his subject. To be sure he denounces the stupid folly, but then how mild and officially he does it! The House, too, neither understands nor cares to understand. About twenty or thirty members are lazily chatting together, taking no more notice of Sir Stafford than if he were talking about a War Office in Timbuctoo; and by dinner-time the twenty or thirty will have dwindled down to a dozen. A House of Commons it is no longer. It is an assemblage of lotos-eaters. The very building seems to have tasted the poison.

All round *** the languid air doth swoon,
Breathing like one that hath a weary dream.

Honourable members have all sucked the fatal fruit, and have sworn an oath

*** and keep it with an equal mind,
In the hollow lotos-land to live and lie reclined
On the hills, like gods together, careless of mankind.

But with your kind permission, my reader, we will shut the door, for the air is infectious, and over us, too, a drowsy forgetfulness begins to creep. We will be off if you please, and pray that some day or other these mild-eyed melancholy ones may awake and remember once more their island homes and the deeds which were done before Troy.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Childers expounded his plan for the reform of Greenwich Hospital to a select few. The bill was what is called "well received." Who would suppose now that there is a nice little job concealed in it? Who would suppose, too, that Mr. Childers could wrap up so cleverly a little bit of official iniquity? Mr. Childers, of all men in the world, an Admiralty reformer—so bland, so courteous, so honest! But, nevertheless, it is a fact that a job, an iniquity is in that bill; and Mr. Childers, driven by the inexorable fate which pursues everybody on that Treasury Bench, has unfortunately been induced to sanction it. And the iniquity is this—that the Government actually have the "check" to propose that 170,000*l.* of the funds of Greenwich Hospital shall be spent in purchasing annuities for the officers of the hospital whose services may no longer be required. All those who are to retire are to retire on full pay. Some, I am told have, been at Greenwich but a very short time, and yet—think of it, ye poor War-office clerks—for the rest of their natural lives they are to take the whole of their pay and do no work. 170,000*l.* for annuities for officials! If the House of Commons stands that it may as well abdicate. My own private belief is that Mr. Childers does not think it will stand it; and he may, perhaps, hope it won't.

On Thursday evening the House was crammed. For years past the public have annually listened with intense eagerness to Mr. Gladstone's financial statement—an eagerness which seems to be in no way abating. The Strangers' Gallery as of old was filled at a most untimely hour, six o'clock in the morning, I believe; not my dear reader—pray don't be alarmed—by the same persons who were going to hear Mr. Gladstone in the evening. No, the power of eloquence, and of Mr. Gladstone's eloquence in particular is great, but it cannot by anticipation enable a man to sit uninterruptedly from six a.m. to a quarter-past seven p.m. The truth is, that those gentlemen who occupy the gallery so early are dummies—men hired for so much per hour, and who resign their places to their employers when the afternoon comes. There is something exceedingly comic in the notion of a parcel of people sitting perched up aloft there from early morning till late in the day, gazing intently upon those empty benches, the scene of the display that is to be. Poor creatures it is rather hard upon them, too, that after undergoing such privations as they must necessarily undergo, at three o'clock they should have to leave without hearing that matchless rhetoric after all. Let us hope they are insensible to it, and that half a gallon of beer is more to their taste. As for the House itself, it was full everywhere. The seats on the floor of the House, the side galleries upstairs, were all occupied, so that there must have been perhaps 600 members present. There is no need to say, as you may suppose, that Mr. Gladstone made a great speech—one distinguished by all the peculiar characteristics of his mind. Not so great, some people think, as his former speeches, not so sublimely "Demosthenic," but still it was great. There was the old well-known power over figures. He seemed to rise with a kind of joyous alacrity at the prospect of having to do with a complicated mass of calculations which would have terrified any ordinary person and distressed him sorely. He seemed actually to bathe in them with perfect ecstacy, and went into them as the seal in the Zoological Gardens goes into the water. It is perfectly wonderful to see the hilarity with which Mr. Gladstone deals with finance and all manner of abstruse argumentation thereupon. Then, again, there was the old far-famed eloquence, not so brilliant as on former occasions, but still there. The most ambitious effort this time though, it must be confessed, was rather a failure. The eulogy on Mr. Cobden was cold and tame, not to be compared for a moment with the never-to-be-forgotten sentence of Mr. Disraeli about those dead heroes who still remain members of the House. That one irresistible stroke of genius was far above Mr. Gladstone's more laboured panegyric. On the whole I for one must confess that this Gladstonian eloquence is rather a poor article. Those vast flights of winged words, when picked to pieces, contain, alas! but little or nothing to satisfy any one with appetite for fact. Those rolling sentences, uttered with such volubility and with such emphasis, will be found, many of them, to be but gilded vapour. On the other hand, in argument Mr. Gladstone is without an equal. It is a luxury of the very highest order to hear him state his opponent's case and then proceed to demolish it. Nothing could be more exquisitely perfect than the manner in which he ripped up his friends opposite on the question of the malt tax; nobody else in the House could have done it with the same skill. To see the way in which he stopped every avenue of escape, to see the artistic order in which he arranged his forces, so that mere logic in his hands became absolutely a thing of beauty, was a sight worth seeing. What a pity some kind friend will not persuade him to give up declamation and stick to the syllogism! However, as I have said, we had not so much of this declamation on Thursday. We had more husk, perhaps, than the size of the kernel rendered necessary, for an hour and three quarters passed before we had any glimmer of an idea as to what the budget was really to be, but still there was a manifest improvement. If we come to criticise a little more closely the matter of Mr. Gladstone's oration it cannot be denied that it seemed a little too congratulatory and triumphant. He proved far too conclusively that we are as a nation in a most gloriously happy and comfortable state. Exports, imports, value of the income-tax all going up; "o'er all the ills of life victorious," what more could we want? I noticed one or two honourable members in light waistcoats to whom these glowing descriptions of our increasing prosperity gave evidently most keen satisfaction. At every renewed demonstration of the growth of our national wealth, these gentlemen just hitched their legs and wagged their heads in approval, as much as to say, "Of course, no such country on the earth; poverty, pooh! a mere delusion, surplus of four millions what is there to grumble at or to reform?" Mr. White, therefore, who got up when the Chancellor of the Exchequer sat down, deserves public thanks for telling some plain wholesome truth on this question. Mr. White never spoke more opportunely. To be sure members crowded out of the House to go to dinner when the great event was over; but Mr. White's speech will be read in the papers, and many persons will consider his view of the case a good deal more correct than the dazzling picture which Mr. Gladstone painted. Over one million paupers, said Mr. White—one person out of every nineteen in England and Wales taking parish relief! Think of that, and stop your crowing. The conclusion which many persons would have drawn from Mr. Gladstone's statement would have been most Conservative. What need for agitation or change when we are in such an eminently flourishing condition? It was just what was wanted, therefore, that somebody should expose this fallacy and show that enormous exports and imports are all very well, but that they may, and do, co-exist with such a mass of misery and want as England perhaps never saw before.

BANQUET AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Saturday the anniversary dinner of the Royal Academy took place at the Rooms in Trafalgar-square, when a distinguished company assembled, on the invitation of the President and Council, at once to share their sumptuous hospitality and to enjoy the not less luxurious treat of inspecting the beautiful works of art which constitute the exhibition inaugurated this day.

Among the company were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. David's, the Lord President of the Council, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for War, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the Secretary of State for India, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Taunton, Viscount Torrington, Lord Chelmsford, Earl Somers, Lord St. Leonard's, Lord Ravensworth, Viscount Strangford, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the First Commissioner of Works and Buildings, Lord Stanley, Mr. Walpole, Lord Houghton, the Privy Purse, Viscount Bury, Lord Monteagle, Mr. Lowe, M.P., the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Baron, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Master of the Rolls, Sir Charles Lyell, the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Meath, Dean Milman, Dean Stanley, Sir John Pakington, the Master of the Horse, Mr. Grote, the Attorney General, Sir H. Cairns, the Solicitor-General, Lord Naas, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord John Manners, Sir E. Cust, Sir George Back, Sir J. E. Tennent, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, President of the Royal Society, President of the College of Physicians, Professor Owen, President of the College of Surgeons, the Chairman of the Board of Customs, Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., Mr. Layard, M.P., Professor Partridge, Sir R. Alcock, Mr. Liddell, Mr. A. Trollope, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Anthony Froude, Mr. R. Browning, Mr. John Forster, Mr. C. Dickens, Mr. Pender, Mr. Arthur Mills, Mr. Henry Seymour, Mr. James T. Caird, Colonel Clifton, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Field-officer in Brigade Waiting, &c.

There was a full attendance of Academicians and Associates.

Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE, President of the Royal Academy, occupied the chair.

The dinner services were supplied by Messrs. Willis, of St. James's-street.

The Bishop of Oxford, honorary chaplain, said grace.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. John Foster, assisted by Messrs. W. Coward, Montem Smith, Walker, and Lawler.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured,

The PRESIDENT proposed the health of those dignitaries of the Church who on this occasion honoured the Academy with their presence.

The Archbishop of YORK, in responding, said: It is impossible that ministers of religion can fail to take an interest in artists and their works. We are teachers—artists are teachers too. (Cheers.) Perhaps our teachings are sometimes found too direct and too urgent—nay, even sometimes they are thought too long. The beautiful works upon these walls, scattered as they soon will be through many homes, will continue to teach with a certain silent eloquence which can be put aside at will, but which will make itself felt again and again. Records of heroic deeds, the resemblance of the great and good, even the presentations of natural scenes, calm, pure, and healthful, will serve for generation after generation to stir up the flagging spirit or to recall it from its aberrations to a truer state. I remember a dramatic sketch by one whom I must call one of the greatest of our modern poets—Robert Browning—of which the motive is that men immersed in various scenes of passion, of selfishness, or cupidity, are suddenly awakened by the innocent voice of a young peasant girl, making a holiday, and singing thoughtlessly, as she passes them by accident, some little song that gives expression to her joy. The touch of nature awakens them from their dream of wicked passion, conscience resumes her work, and the evil spirit departs. So shall it be with works such as I see around me, and minds in many moods [illegible] by chance upon some noble face or on some natural scene, shall be called back from their dreams of revenge, or hate, or covetousness, and find themselves restored and refreshed by the mute voice of the artist, and the passion, potent and yet false, shall be driven away by the voice of truth. (Cheers.) How, then, can we help—we that are teachers of religion and morality—being interested in another form of teaching, such as you who are artists exhibit here to-night? (Cheers.) How can we help being thankful that art, which might be powerful to debase and corrupt and enervate the people, does so much to raise and illuminate them? This is the ground on which we are present here, and on which we take so much interest in this valuable institution—that art as it is practised here is one of the principal means by which the mind of the nation may be instructed and its character trained and raised. I sincerely thank you for the honour you have done us, and for the pleasure we have derived from the works gathered within these walls. (Cheers.)

The PRESIDENT proposed "The Army and Navy and the Volunteers."

His Royal Highnesses the Duke of CAMBRIDGE responded for the army, the Duke of SOMERSET for the navy, and

Viscount BURY responded for the volunteers, and he said amongst other things—I cannot but remember, with the melancholy satisfaction with which we look back on the merest trifles connected with those who are gone, that that distinguished artist whose name has become historical—I mean John Leech—was a volunteer—(cheers)—and that I had the honour to teach him the goose step. (A laugh.)

The PRESIDENT: Gentlemen of the Royal Academy, the toast which I have now the honour to propose, and which I give in the form prescribed of old, is "The Health of the Noblemen and Gentlemen who this day honour the Academy with their presence." (Cheers.) Whatever may be the station or the profession of those to whom we now desire to offer the expression of our respect, we are entitled to regard them all as well-wishers to the fine arts—a taste for which is, happily, compatible with every position and with every occupation. As representatives of the still increasing class of cultivated amateurs, we owe them renewed acknowledgments; for to their favour, whether evinced by the direct encouragement of the fine arts or by an enlightened interest in their progress and applications, the present widely-spread feeling for art among all classes is greatly to be ascribed. (Cheers.) That favour may be said to have been manifested of late years in some sense more distinctly, producing corresponding beneficial results. The time was when appreciation of the fine arts, though displaying itself in many substantial forms, was rarely indicated by any open avowal. The very earnestness of a predilection is sometimes opposed to a public confession. The friends of art seem to have looked upon it as much as Goldsmith regarded his love of poetry, which he describes as—

"My shame in crowds, my solitary pride."

This reticence has given way to a sense of duty, and on occasions when public utility has been the all-sufficient motive for departing from it. The change to which I allude has been chiefly brought about by the application of the fine arts to what is called industrial art, and more especially in schools of design; for, by a natural reaction, the tangible uses of art again invite attention to its more refined adaptations. (Cheers.) Many a nobleman, many a member of Parliament, and some whom we have the honour to see here to-day, have at various times, felt it incumbent on them in supporting such schools, to address very mixed audiences on subjects connected with the arts of design; and, although on such occasions the ostensible object has been to further the tasteful improvement of manufactures, the speakers have not unfrequently been led to enlarge on the purposes of art in a wider sense, and by recommending the study of nature, and of works which nature has inspired, they have at once stimulated industry and awakened a taste for rational enjoyments. (Cheers.) These duties, considered as possible means of promoting the public welfare and the material and moral improvement of many, have been readily undertaken by distinguished and disinterested individuals; and there can be no doubt that such intercourse has, of late years, been a prominent cause of the progress of the general public in the intelligence and enjoyment of the fine arts. I give you the health of the noblemen and gentlemen who have honoured us with their presence this evening. (Cheers.)

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY responded, and proposed "Prosperity to the Royal Academy," and to drink to the health of Sir Charles Eastlake, who so ably vindicates the principles of his art, and so worthily presides over this institution. (Loud cheers.)

The PRESIDENT, after duly acknowledging for himself and colleagues the honour conferred on the Academy, said: It is most desirable that these recurring exhibitions should keep pace with and confirm the public feeling at present so strongly manifested in favour of the fine arts, and the observations to which we have had the pleasure of listening justify the conclusion that such is the case. Those observations—the general estimate of the exhibition, the allusions to particular works, and the reflections suggested by them, must have been gratifying alike to the friends and the professors of art. Our regret, from time to time, is that we miss the productions of those who had long contributed to the attractions of the annual display. On the present occasion we miss the admirable portraits of Sir John Watson Gordon, whose active and honoured life came to its close soon after our last meeting. More recently we have had to deplore the loss of David Roberts. His pictures are so familiar that it is quite unnecessary for me to speak of their merits; but whoever has had an opportunity of seeing the exhibition of his drawings which has recently taken place will probably have conceived a still higher idea of his powers. The very existence of a large proportion of that series was scarcely known to his intimate friends, so unostentatious was the artist's character, so genuine his love of art for its own sake. (Cheers.) Of living Academicians, it is not to be supposed that all who are absent from these walls have not been zealously employed. Some, as is well known, are engaged in the Palace of Westminster, and I take this opportunity of announcing that Mr. Maclise has just completed there another of those gigantic works which I cannot refrain from saying will contribute to immortalise his name. (Cheers.) With regard to the present exhibition, as the increased employment of art necessarily increases the number of exhibitors, so it involves the painful impossibility of accommodating in our present apartments all the meritorious candidates for space. It is unnecessary to dwell on this too familiar difficulty, a remedy for which will, we trust, in time be provided. I have to propose as the next toast the health of a nobleman and a statesman who, in the midst of political cares and duties, has ever been duly sensible of the public advantages which the cultivation of the fine arts, as a branch of education, can confer. I have the honour to propose "The health of Earl Russell." (Cheers.)

Earl RUSSELL: I have to thank you, Sir Charles, for the honour you have done me in proposing my health. Had my noble friend Lord Palmerston been here I have no doubt you would have drunk his health in connection with the toast you have just given, and I only regret that some slight indisposition prevents the gratification he must have experienced, as we have all experienced on this occasion. With respect to myself I may say I have had the honour of an invitation for some forty or fifty years to your meetings, and it has always given me the greatest pleasure in being able to attend this anniversary. I have every year derived great delight in witnessing your achievements; but at the same time I must say that, having had long experience allowed me, I have almost every year had the misfortune to miss some favourite artist, and thus to mix regret with the enjoyment which I have received. You have mentioned one now no longer among us whom I used to congratulate every year on the merits of his pictures. I refer to the late much-respected David Roberts. (Cheers.) Sir Walter Scott, speaking of Edinburgh, called it "his own romantic town." His taste was first employed there, but from the colours which he showed London I may say he had given us a right to apply that epithet to London. (Cheers.) Among the pictures I have seen to-day there is one that could not fail to strike me, particularly as you have drunk the health of the most rev. and right rev. prelates who are now present—I mean the picture described in the catalogue as "Queen Elizabeth's Toothache." (A laugh.) [The scene is taken from the "Lives of the Queens of England," and represents the determination of the Queen to resist the extraction of a tooth, till Aylmer, Bishop of London, stood forth and told her that although an old man, and not having many teeth to spare, she should see a practical experiment of it on himself, if she would thereby be encouraged. Whereupon the surgeon extracted one of his teeth, and the Queen's unwillingness was ultimately overcome.] I compared that with another picture I see before me, named in the catalogue as "The Connoisseurs." One would have expected to see under such a title two or three very shrewd-looking gentlemen disposed to tell the artist, according to Goldsmith's well-known story, that the picture might have been very much better if he had taken more pains, or making some remarks of that kind. But instead of that I was much surprised to see two dogs looking over Sir Edwin Landseer's shoulders, as if criticising the picture he is drawing. (A laugh.) From the observation of these two pictures a gentleman was led to remark that it was much better to be one of Sir Edwin Landseer's dogs than one of Queen Elizabeth's bishops. (Much laughter.) Sir Edwin evidently has the greatest regard to the comfort and happiness of his dogs. (Cheers and laughter.) But I will not trespass on your time by further remarks. I beg again to express my admiration of this institution and my thanks for the honour you have done me. (Cheers.)

The PRESIDENT proposed "The Interests of Literature," coupling with it the name of the Earl of Derby.

The Earl of DERBY, who was loudly cheered, said: Sir Charles Eastlake, my lords, and gentlemen, to the great majority of those who are honoured with invitations to attend this anniversary festival, it is one not of the least attractions that we can enjoy the company and feast presented to our eyes without being called upon to perform any part of the ceremony ourselves—(a laugh)—and, with the exception perhaps of those members of the Government called on to return thanks in some official capacity, or those connected with some of those societies which this illustrious Academy delights to honour on this and other occasions, your other guests come with the happy consciousness that they may enjoy in silence that which is presented to them. (A laugh.) It was in that happy conviction that I came here this evening, and I must say I never was more taken aback than when, immediately before we sat down to dinner, you, Sir Charles, informed me of the cruel kindness you had destined for me. (Cheers.) I confess I had at the moment a very strong disposition to be seized with a sudden and violent indisposition—(a laugh)—for I felt myself very much as if I were the wrong man in the wrong place—(cheers)—in returning thanks for such a toast; and when I looked around me and saw so many who are identified with general literature, with literature in the various walks of fiction, poetry, history, science and divinity, I certainly felt that you had committed what indeed is not a frequent circumstance with you, a great error in judgment, in calling on me to return thanks in the name of literature. (Cheers.) Why, Sir Charles, I really feel, and I am sure those I am addressing must feel, that I have no claim to respond for the literature of the country, any more than any person might have a claim to be admitted to the distinguished honour of belonging to this Academy on the sole pretence of having produced one single copy, however faithful, of one of the great masters. (Cheers.) It is true I have had before me in that great work to which you have done me the honour of alluding a masterpiece of art. And if it be true that *ut pictura poesis*—if it be true that poetry is word-painting, and painting is visible poetry, then I think I may venture to claim for that great original I have endeavoured to copy, that he was among the greatest painters of any country in the world. (Loud cheers.) For let me ask you and this assembly, what are the great qualities which are required to form a distinguished painter? First, I apprehend, they are fidelity to nature, a genuine appreciation of the beauties of nature, a vivid imagination, a correct and anatomical knowledge of the formation of the human frame, a correct and almost equally anatomical knowledge of all the expressions, feelings, and passions of the human mind, a correctness of outline, boldness of touch, a vividness of colouring, a judicious distribution of light and shade; and, the great quality of all others, in grouping the subjects together, so to arrange your groups that each individual figure should possess its own characteristic merit and position, and yet all unite to concentrate the eye and attention on the great central and principal figure of the group. (Loud cheers.) Now, if these are really the characteristics of painting I claim for Homer that in no age and no country has any painter surpassed the infinite variety of his achievements. It is not in one branch alone, but it is in historical painting, in landscape, I may say even in portrait painting, he stands almost unrivalled in each and every one of them. (Cheers.) If he desires to bring before you an extended group of gods, or warriors, or chieftains in debate, he presents a variety and individuality among them that would create the envy of a Maclise, a Herbert, or a Frith. If he desires to represent the ocean in its milder or stormier characters by a few rapid touches, he produces a sketch a Stanfield might look on with envy. If he paints the vineyard or harvest home, he bathes the landscape in a flood of light which a Linnell would hardly venture to emulate. And, passing to the wilder features of rural life, the representations of the passion and contests of the brute creation, if he attempts to describe a lion springing at and striking down a bull in the midst of the herd, or a wounded boar turning on his pursuers, or a pack of wolves with blood-stained jaws lapping with their lean tongues the cool surface of some dark-watered fountain, or a wounded panther writhing itself up the spear that has transfixed her in order to reach her assailant, the few touches which Homer gives bring before the mental eye the whole scene with a life and vigour which could hardly be equalled by an Ansdell or surpassed by a Landseer. (Cheers.) He must be cold indeed—he must be insensible to all the beauties of poetic language, who could sit down and study and endeavour to imbue himself with the spirit of such an original without catching some faint emanation of its spirit. I only wish it could have been in my power by language to represent to the mass of my fellow-countrymen the grace, simplicity, and power of the original, with as much power, as much classical talent, and as much ability as have immortalised the illustrations of Homer by Flaxman. (Cheers.) But I feel how unequal I have been to the task I had undertaken. (Cheers.) I doubt not there may be among those whom I have the honour to address many who in their earlier days sat down before some great masterpiece of art and determined, not servilely to copy each line which they saw before them, but to fill themselves with the full perception of its beauties, and when, after devoting days and weeks and months to a faithful copy of the great work they had set before them, it had been completed amid the applause of the public and the congratulations of friends, their own feeling of internal consciousness told them how far short they had come of the original, what an immense distance there was between their best efforts and the work they had before them. (Cheers.) Most unaffectedly such are the views with which I look back on those efforts of mine, which you have been pleased to honour with approval this night. (Cheers.) But while feeling how unworthy I am to receive the compliment you have paid me in this presence and on this occasion, I need hardly say how deeply and gratefully I feel the honour which has been conferred on me by this distinguished assembly. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The other toasts were: "Success to the Dublin International Exhibition," to which Lord Naas responded; "The Health of Dr. Livingstone;" "Prosperity to the City of London, and the Health of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor;" "The Interests of Science and the Health of the distinguished President of the Royal Society, General Sabine;" "The Society of Antiquaries, the National Portrait Gallery, and the Health of Earl Stanhope, the distinguished chairman of both those institutions," and "The Royal Institute of British Architects, and the Health of its zealous President, Professor Donaldson."

The company then separated.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

The Two Thousand on various occasions has been remarkable for its surprises, from the success of "knocked-out" animals—to wit the Wizard and Diophantus—both of whom, after being driven to "any price," won with consummate ease. Seldom, however, has the Newmarket race been so rife with "safe 'uns," and though some of the knocked-out division on the present occasion are evidently all alive, Breadalbane, against whom so much hostility has been shown, being nearly first favourite; whilst Liddington and Zambesi, Mr. Merry's pair, who have received so much "fire" from the betting men, are, I presume, from the arrival at Newmarket, likely to be found amongst the starters. Chattanooga, about whom so much contradiction exists on the point of his being touched in the wind, is another animal which has, throughout speculation upon the Two Thousand, furnished as much mystery as ever surrounded any animal connected with that great race. There hitherto has been such a fatality about the first great three-year-old event of the season that I am fully prepared to witness the victory of any of the "knocked-out" division, though I confess I should be surprised if Chattanooga, Zambesi, or Archimedes were returned the winner.

The usual Sunday afternoon "special" from Shoreditch was extensively patronised, and it was evident that the sensational Two Thousand would bring a greater company to Newmarket than had ever previously been known. The weather, though much colder than in the Craven week, was fine and pleasant, and the sun possesses so much power during racing hours, the meeting cannot be affected by the slight change our variable climate has undergone during the past week. Although numerous changes invariably occur at Newmarket I can only deal with it as it stands. At present there are forty-one events spread over the five days. On Monday seven items and a match constitute the day's sport, of which only four are completed. The Prince of Wales's Stakes has five subscribers, of which Gondola reads most likely as being returned the winner. The Two-Year-Old Sweepstakes, with eleven subscribers, includes three winners—Emma, Chapel Royal, and Macdonald—each of whom are penalised, and, notwithstanding this disadvantage, I shall rely on the selected of Mr. Pardoe's, which, if beaten will be by Baron Rothschild's Tomahawk. In the match between Lord Glasgow and Admiral Rous, I prefer the chance of the latter, whose Saffron has this year exhibited respectable form. The Prince of Wales's Stakes one of the most successful handicaps of the Spring, ought to bring out a large field. The three top weights, Cambuscan, Argonaut, and Master Richard, at first sight appear rather unfairly dealt with; but as good horses can do marvellous things even under heavy imposts the best of the trio will take an immensity of beating. Lower down the handicap is Columbia, who ran forward in last year's Cambridgeshire, and also performed respectably in the City and Suburban, where she looked formidable to the half distance, and with 6st. 13lb. she ought unquestionably to be dangerous. Swordsman wonderfully improved from the Northampton to the Epsom meeting, where he beat out of sight many of those who had vanquished him in the Northamptonshire Stakes. Approver comes with a high reputation from Whitewall, and both he and Ollerton are favourably treated. Upon public form Argonaut, Cambuscan, and Planet recommend themselves; but Master Richard ran so well as far as he was required in the City and Suburban that he and Columbia must be my selection. On Tuesday two handicap plates and the all-absorbing Two Thousand comprise the closed events out of the seven races appointed for that busy day. Peon and Cedric appear most favourably treated for the Criterion Course Handicap Sweepstakes, and for a similar race over the two middle miles, one of the light weights, Menace or the Brigand, may win. The field for the Two Thousand, I do not apprehend, will exceed a dozen; and though Archimedes, Gladiateur and Chattanooga may swell the number which I append, great doubts exist about their starting. The following list of probable starters and jockeys will about furnish the field:—

Kangaroo	J. Grimshaw.
Breadalbane	Custance or Aldcroft.
Ariel	Ashmall.
Bedminster	Wells.
Liddington	J. Osborne or J. Adams.
Koenig	Fordham.
Jack o' Lantern	
Rifle	W. Boyce.
Waterloo	
Tilt	Edwards.
Zambesi	H. Covey.
Lazzaretto	Challoner.

Kangaroo's public trial in the Biennial Stakes was one which deservedly raised him to the position of first favourite; and though it is asserted by his detractors that the performance loses merit in consequence of King Charming being third, it must not be forgotten that Koenig had been privately tried good enough to carry his noble owner's confidence for the Two Thousand prior to the Biennial race. Breadalbane though said to have been defeated by his stable companion Broomielaw, occupies a very firm position in the market, and those immediately connected with the stable, as well as a large portion of the public, will be greatly deceived if the Malton horse does not add this laurel to the fortunate Spring Cottage list of victories. No man knows better than John Scott what is required of a horse to win a Two Thousand or a Derby, and Ariel having over Knavesmire done all he was asked with Claremont and Baragah, since which he has been freely backed, he must possess an excellent chance. Sir Joseph Hawley ought to make no mistake with Bedminster, since Argonaut has shown such extraordinary form, and it would seem from speculation subsequent to the success of "cherry and black," that Bedminster had pleased his noble owner. Liddington has, there is no doubt, been tried incapable of staying over a distance of time; and though a second attempt has furnished his owner with an idea that he will just get the Rowley mile, it will astonish me if he should after the strong demonstrations made against him, land the "yellow and black," and conclude one of the most eventful Two Thousands on record. Koenig cannot be expected to beat Kangaroo, and Jack o' Lantern though bad roarer as he is, may possibly run into a place. For any of the rest I have not the slightest fancy; and taking public running as a guide to the winning-post I must elect as my champion,

KANGAROO.

Notes on the remaining events shall have attention from Newmarket, though I may state that there is no alteration in my views with reference to the One Thousand since I examined that race in my winter articles, believing that

GARDEVISURE

will be returned the winner.

SPECTATOR.

TATTERSALL'S—SATURDAY.

Never in the annals of the Turf did there appear to be such a necessity for a "comparing" day on the Two Thousand as on the present occasion. It was not so much in consequence of the heavy turnover of past speculation [illegible]

TWO THOUSAND.

4 to 1 agst Mr. H. Chaplin's Breadalbane (t and off)
4 — 1 — The Marquis of Hastings's Kangaroo (t and off)
6 — 1 — Sir Joseph Hawley's Bedminster (t freely)
6 — 1 — Lord Durham's Ariel (off)
10 — 1 — Mr. Merry's Liddington (off)
100 — 6 — Lord Stamford's Archimedes (t)
20 — 1 — Mr. Naylor's Chattanooga (t)
25 — 1 — Mr. Merry's Zambesi (t)

CHESTER CUP.

8 to 1 agst Marquis of Hastings's Ackworth, 4 yrs, 8st. (t)
10 — 1 — Mr. C. Smith's Lion, 3 yrs, [illegible] (off)
10 — 1 — Mr. Hedgman's Victorious, 3 yrs, [illegible] (off)
11 — 1 — Mr. Barber's Helen, 4 yrs, [illegible] (off)
20 — 1 — Mr. J. Knox, jun.'s Leprechaun, 4 yrs, [illegible] (t)
20 — 1 — Duke of Beaufort's Lord Zetland, 4 yrs, [illegible] (off)
25 — 1 — Lord Howth's Chocolate, 4 yrs, [illegible] (t)

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst Mr. H. Chaplin's Breadalbane (t and off)
8 — 1 — The Marquis of Hastings's Kangaroo (t and off)
100 — 7 — Sir Joseph Hawley's Bedminster (t)
100 — 7 — Mr. Mackenzie's Oppressor [illegible]
15 — 1 — Mr. Merry's [illegible] (t and off)
100 — 6 — Lord Durham's Ariel (t and off)
33 — 1 — Mr. Naylor's Chattanooga (t and off)
100 — 25 — Oppressor 1, 2, 3 (t)
100 — 20 — Ariel 1, 2, 3 (t)

LONDON BETTING.—SATURDAY.

The adjusting of Epsom accounts and the comparing of bets upon the Two Thousand [illegible]

TWO THOUSAND.

4 to 1 agst Breadalbane (t)	25 to 1 agst Koenig (t)
9 — 2 — Kangaroo (t & o)	25 — 1 — Chattanooga (off)
100 — 15 — Bedminster (t & off)	25 — 1 — Zambesi (off)
7 — 1 — Liddington (t & off)	1000 — 15 — Longdown (t)
8 — 1 — Ariel (t & off)	
15 — 1 — Gladiateur (t & o)	

CHESTER CUP.

8 to 1 agst Ackworth (off)	20 to 1 agst Helen (t)
11 — 1 — Victorious (off)	100 — 8 — [illegible] (t)
	14 — 1 — Lord Zetland (t)

THE DERBY.

7 to 1 agst Breadalbane (t & off)	25 to 1 agst Longdown (off)
1000 — 70 — Bedminster (t & o)	22 — 1 — Archimedes (off)
15 — 1 — Kangaroo (t)	

BETTING AT MANCHESTER.—SATURDAY.

TWO THOUSAND.

100 to 30 agst Breadalbane (off)	[illegible] agst Ariel (off)
4 — 1 — Kangaroo (t)	20 — 1 — Gladiateur (t)
100 — 10 — Liddington (t)	

CHESTER CUP.

10 to 1 agst Helen (t freely)	25 to 1 agst Nuneaton (t)
10 — 1 — Lion (t)	20 — 1 — Mail Train (t & off)

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

HORSES ARRIVED.—[illegible]

ORDER OF RUNNING—THIS DAY (MONDAY).

Maiden Plate	2.30
Handicap Plate	3.0
Sweepstakes of 2 sovs.	[illegible]
Plate of 50 sovs.	[illegible]
Prince of Wales's Stakes	[illegible]
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.	[illegible]
Princess of Wales's Stakes	[illegible]

SCRATCHINGS.

PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES—[illegible]

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

LOCKETT'S SELECTIONS.—[illegible]

PAUL WALMSLEY'S SELECTIONS.—[illegible]

PHELTON'S SELECTIONS.—[illegible]

BENSON'S SELECTIONS.—[illegible]

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA
COVENT GARDEN.
PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

This week there will be four performances—viz., on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

EXTRA NIGHT.

THIS EVENING (Monday), May 1, will be performed Meyerbeer's grand Opera in four acts,

LE PROPHETE.

Fides, Mdlle. de Edelsberg; Bertha, Mdlle. Bosio(?); Count Oberthal, Signor Tagliafico; Zaccaria, Signor Capponi; Mathisen, Signor Polonini; Giona, Signor Neri Baraldi; and Jean of Leyden, Signor Mario.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday), May 2 (instead of "Lucia di Lammermoor," as announced, in consequence of the indisposition of Mdlle. Adelina Patti), Rossini's grand Opera in four acts,

GUGLIELMO TELL.

Principal characters by Mdlle. Sonieri, Signor Graziani, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Signor Polonini, Signor Medini (his second appearance in England), Signor Tagliafico, Signor Neri Baraldi, and Signor Wachtel.

Conductor .... Mr. COSTA.

EXTRA NIGHT.

First Appearance of Mdlle. Adelina Patti. First Appearance of Signor Ronconi—First Appearance of Signor Ciampi.

On THURSDAY NEXT, May 4 (for the first time this season), Rossini's Opera in two acts,

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Rosina, Mdlle. Adelina Patti (her first appearance this season); Figaro, Signor Ronconi (his first appearance this season); Bartolo, Signor Ciampi (his first appearance this season); Basilio, Signor Tagliafico; and Almaviva, Signor Mario.

On SATURDAY NEXT, May 6 (for the first time this season), Meyerbeer's grand historical Opera in three acts,

L'ETOILE DU NORD.

Principal characters by Mdlle. Caroline Duprez (her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera), Mdlle. Liebhart (her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera), Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Sonieri, Mons. Hilaire (his first appearance in England), Signor Neri-Baraldi, Signor Ciampi, Signor Tagliafico, Signor Polonini, Signor Capponi, and Signor Attri.

Doors open at Eight o'clock, the Opera commences at Half-past. The Box-office under the portico of the theatre is open from Ten till Five. Pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d., 7s., and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Second Appearance of Miss Laura Harris. Second Appearance of Signor Emanuele Carrion—Mr. Santley. TO-MORROW EVENING (Tuesday), May 2, Bellini's admired Opera,

LA SONNAMBULA.

First Appearance of Mdlle. Titiens—First Appearance of Mdlle. Bettelheim—Signor Emanuele Carrion—Mr. Santley.

SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

THURSDAY NEXT, May 4, Donizetti's favourite Opera,

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Commence at Half-past Eight. Box-office of the theatre open daily from Ten till Six.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

MEETING OF AMERICANS AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

London, April 27, 1865.

To His Excellency Charles Francis Adams, Minister of the United States.

Dear Sir,—In view of the distressing intelligence which has just reached us from America, we have to ask your Excellency to convoke a meeting of Americans resident here, in order to obtain an expression of their feelings on this sad occasion.

If convenient to your Excellency, we propose Monday, May 1st, at 3 p.m. for such meeting, at some place to be hereafter designated.—Respectfully, yours obediently,

George Peabody, Russell Sturgis, J. S. Morgan, C. M. Sampson, James McHenry, J. R. Black, Elihu Burritt, H. E. Sowerby, Benjamin Moran, Cramond Kennedy, Daniel Bliss, R. Hunting, W. B. Ballard, W. N. Newman, J. H. Morse, Osgood Field, John Norris Jun., Winslow Lewis, William D. Coolidge, A. E. Fisher, &c., &c.

"London, April 27, 1865.

"Gentlemen,—In accordance with the desire expressed in your note of this day, and with what I presume to be the general wishes of Americans in London, I consent to your proposal, and hereby invite my countrymen so disposed to meet for the purpose designated on Monday next, May 1st, at Three p.m., at St. James's Hall.

"I am, your obedient servant,

"C. F. ADAMS."

Ladies admitted to the balcony.

Tickets may be had of J. S. Morgan, Esq., Dr. Ballard, 23, Manchester-square, and of R. Hunting, Secretary, 150, Regent-street.

REDUCTION OF FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY is now prepared to offer the following important advantages to insurers:—

1st. The full benefit of the reduction in duty will be secured to all persons effecting insurances with this company from this date.

2nd. No charge made for policy or stamp, however small the insurance.

3rd. Moderate rates.

4th. Unquestionable security.

5th. A continuance of the same promptitude and liberality in the settlement of losses which have ever characterised the company.

The great increase of insurances which will now be effected gives most favourable opportunities for gentlemen of undoubted position and influence to obtain agencies for the Royal. Applications should, however, be made immediately.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.
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May 1, 1865.

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Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up	187,672
Funds in hand, as per last report	243,413
Fire and life, income over	125,000

Dividend paid last year, 10 per cent.

FIRE INSURANCES AT THE REDUCED GOVERNMENT DUTY.

Rates of Premium.

Common insurances	1s. 6d. per cent.
Household furniture	from 1s. 6d. per cent.
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Shops and stocks therein	from 1s. 6d. per cent.
Doubly hazardous insurances	4s. 6d. per cent.

And special insurances according to risk.

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JOHN E. LEYLAND, Secretary.

Applications for agencies at home and abroad to be addressed to either the Liverpool or London offices.

CANADA and its FRONTIER. By J. K. Lord, F.Z.S., late Naturalist to the North American Boundary Commission; with reference Map. See LEISURE HOUR for May, price 6d.

THE DANTE CELEBRATION.—The LEISURE HOUR for May contains an Engraving, on toned paper, of Ary Scheffer's Picture of "Dante and Beatrice;" also a Portrait of Dante, from Giotto; a Biography, and an Analysis of the "Divina Commedia;" with Illustrations of Florence and the Old Palace, and Papers on the Old and the New Capitals of Italy. Price 6d.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.—A Biography and Portrait. See LEISURE HOUR for May.

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND: Its Origin, History, and Progress. By the Author of "Men I have known." See LEISURE HOUR for May.

THIEVES in the CITY. For suggestions see LEISURE HOUR for May. Price 6d.

IRON SAFES; their Structure and Security. See LEISURE HOUR for May. Price 6d.

THE FREED NEGROES in AMERICA. See LEISURE HOUR for May. Price 6d.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION. With Engraving. See LEISURE HOUR for May.

THE LEISURE HOUR for April contained a coloured fac-simile of the Picture of "The Battle-field," by the Crown Princess of Prussia, with descriptive letter-press, and Memoir.

56, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly.

SHANKS' NEW PATENT LAWN MOWERS were patronised on five occasions during the season of 1864 for the Royal Gardens. They are warranted to be easier to work and more durable than any other. No brush is required when using these machines. Particulars sent free.

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LINCOLN.—Post free Twelve Stamps. STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.

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TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

Gentlemen,—The cordial invitation to become a candidate for the representation of Lambeth given to me on Thursday last, in a requisition signed by upwards of 2,000 electors, who pledge themselves to use their best exertions on my behalf, demands from me a fuller acknowledgment than could be conveyed in the few remarks with which I signified my acceptance of the invitation, and expressed my attachment to the Liberal cause.

I feel myself honoured by so great a mark of confidence on the part of my neighbours and friends, and by the unsolicited offers of support I have received from all parts of the Borough.

I have ever advocated the principle of progressive Reform, being of opinion that the word "Finality" should never be found on the lips of a genuine, and thorough Reformer, opposed as it is to the fundamental principles of Reform, which implies constant progress and improvement of all institutions so as to adapt them to the times in which we live and to meet the wants of the people.

The extension of the suffrage would, by widening the basis of representation, render the institutions of the country more secure, as the Constitution itself would thus become more firmly established in the affections of the people.

I am of opinion that the skilled mechanic and industrious artisan would exercise the franchise as wisely and as well as other classes of the community, possessing as they do, thanks to a free press, the means of acquiring sound views of government and of public affairs both at home and abroad.

Convinced of the importance of maintaining and extending the principles of local self-government, as it is only by local institutions that the true principle of liberty can be cherished, I will oppose, as I always have done, all attempts at centralisation—experience having shown that increase of the central power is always effected at the expense of individual freedom.

Upon the subject of Church-rates I am happy in finding myself in accord with thoughtful men of all parties. Attached members of the Church of England, and those who dissent from her communion, are alike of opinion that their abolition is advisable, as it would tend to remove a cause of animosity and a fruitful source of bitterness and division.

Believing that my opinions on all the great questions of social and practical reform are in accordance with those of the electors generally, I shall take an early opportunity of meeting you and expressing my views more fully.

You will, however, I am sure, concur with me in the necessity of a few days' delay, out of the respect which is due to the memory of your late long-tried and faithful representative, Mr. William Williams, whose friendship I possessed for twenty years, and the sad intelligence of whose decease has just reached me.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
JAMES CLARKE LAWRENCE.

Pitfield Wharf, Lambeth, April 29, 1865.

JOHN STUART MILL for WESTMINSTER. Electors wishful to join Mr. Mill's Committee will be pleased to communicate with either of the undersigned—

CHARLES WESTERTON, Chairman, Knightsbridge.
JOHN S. STORR, Treasurer, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
J. BEAL, Hon. Sec., 209, Piccadilly.

Subscriptions in aid of the necessary expenses of the Election may be paid to the City Bank, Old Bond-street, or to the Chairman, Treasurer, or Hon. Secretary.

GROVER and BAKER'S celebrated ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with the newest improvements, are the best and simplest ever offered. Positively unrivalled for family use or dress and mantle making. The only machines that both sew perfectly and embroider perfectly. 100,000 now in use in all parts of the world. Every Machine guaranteed. Instruction gratis. Prospectus and samples of work sent post free.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER by appointment to H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and post paid. It contains upwards of 600 Illustrations of his illimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney Pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Twenty large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W. 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place and 1, Newman-yard, London.

MADAME GUIZOT'S STORY — "A FAMILY; or the Advantages of a Good Education"—appears in THE ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN TIMES, with portraits of clergymen and engravings of new churches.—Published every Friday, price One Penny.—102, Fleet-street.

Theatres and Amusements.

Covent Garden.—Le Prophète. Half-past Eight.

Drury-lane.—The Man of the World—Comus. Seven.

Haymarket.—My Wife's Mother—The Woman in Mauve—Lord Dundreary Married and Done For—Easy Shaving. Seven.

Adelphi.—The Willow Copse—Pan. Seven.

Olympic.—Settling Day—High Life Below Stairs. Half-past Seven.

Lyceum.—A Day After the Wedding—The Mountebank—The Lost Child.

Princess's.—Heart Strings and Fiddle Strings—Arrah-na-Pogue. Seven.

St. James's.—Faces in the Fire—Ulysses—The Three Furies. Half-past Seven.

Strand.—Deaf as a Post—One-tree Hill—Aladdin. Seven.

New Royalty.—The Squire of Ringwood Chase—Pirithous—My Dress Boots. Half past Seven.

Prince of Wales.—A Winning Hazard—La Sonnambula—Vandyke Brown.

Sadler's Wells.—Julius Cæsar, &c. Seven.

Standard.—A Fall from the Cliff—The Union Jack—The Brigand. Seven.

Britannia.—Volcano of Italy—Debo-Lear—American Slavery. Half-past Six.

Crystal Palace.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten

Polytechnic.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open daily from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.

Exeter Hall.—National Choral Society, "The Creation." Eight

Egyptian Hall.—Colonel Stodare's Entertainment. Eight.

St. James's Hall.—General Tom Thumb and Party. Eleven, Three, and Half-past Seven.

Royal Alhambra.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.

Strand Music Hall.—Singing, &c. Eight.

The Oxford.—Operatic Selections, &c. Half-past Seven.

Canterbury Hall.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.

The Cambridge, Shoreditch.—Operatic Selections. Seven.

National Assembly Rooms.—Dancing, &c. Nine.

Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5, Pall Mall.—Open daily from Nine till Dusk.

Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall Mall.—Open daily from Nine till Dusk.

French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Twelfth Annual Exhibition of Pictures. Open daily.

The City Offices of the *Morning Star* and *Evening Star* are at No. 5, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

Advertisement Office, 67, Fleet-street.

Letters on business (also relating to advertisements) to be addressed to the Manager, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, E.C.

Post-office orders to be sent to the above address, and made payable at he Strand Money-order Office to James R. Hance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pressure upon our space during the session of Parliament renders it impossible for us to insert letters except on matters of urgent importance, and in all cases we must beg our correspondents to use the utmost possible brevity.

THE MORNING STAR.

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1865.

The American news by the China caused the stock markets on Saturday to close rather firm. Consols, however, remain at 90⅞ to 91. About 120,000*l.* in sovereigns was taken from the Bank for transmission to Antwerp. The Stock Exchange will be closed this day (Monday).

The Board of Trade returns for March have been issued. The value of exports for the month is 13,770,154*l.* against 13,555,674*l.* in March, 1864, and 10,217,473*l.* in March, 1863. For the three months the aggregate is 35,635,707*l.*, against a corresponding aggregate of 36,667,381*l.* in 1864, and 27,561,204*l.* in 1863.

A great demonstration was held in St. James's Hall on Saturday evening to give fitting expression to the horror which the assassination of President Lincoln has excited in the metropolis as well as throughout the country at large, and to express the sympathy which is equally felt for the American Government and people and for Mrs. Lincoln. The hall was appropriately draped with black; and the American flag, half hidden with crape, was displayed in the upper balcony. Mr. William Evans, the president of the Emancipation Society, occupied the chair, and was supported by nearly twenty members of Parliament and many other influential persons. The building was densely crowded, and the audience was one of a most sympathetic and enthusiastic character. Speeches were delivered by Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P., Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, and many other members of Parliament and distinguished individuals. The resolutions were carried with great unanimity and enthusiasm.

The annual dinner of the Royal Academy took place on Saturday in the rooms, Trafalgar-square. Sir Charles Eastlake presided. The Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, the Duke of Somerset, Sir Charles Wood, Earl Granville, Earl Russell, Earl Derby, and several bishops, peers, and distinguished commoners were present. The proceedings were of a gratifying character.

The news brought by the China comes down to the 19th April. On that day Mr. Lincoln was to be buried. The day was given up to mourning and prayer. The body would be taken through New York, and the principal cities to Springfield, Illinois. Booth had not been captured, and there are varying stories as to where he is. One report said he was in Maryland and could not escape. A man named Surratt has been arrested, as being the man who assailed M. Seward. It is said he has been identified by several of Mr. Seward's servants.

President Johnson had made a speech to a deputation from Illinois. In it he indicated that treason ought not merely to be put down, but to be punished. General Lee had issued a farewell order, in which he said he had been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers. Davis was said to have been at Macon on the 10th of April.

After a series of hard fights the Confederates were driven from the outworks of Mobile, and on the 12th of April it was found that they had evacuated the place. This was their last seaport. Johnstone's army is practically out of the field. He was retreating, but a report prevailed that a meeting had been arranged between himself and General Sherman, with a view, it was believed, to surrender. No other course, indeed, is open to him. His arms laid down, the Confederacy has no other force in the field worthy of the name of an army.

After a conference between General Grant and the President and Cabinet at Richmond, Judge Campbell and ex-Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, were arrested. General Dent had assumed the command of Richmond.

Gold on the 19th was quoted at 147⅞.

Demonstrations of sympathy with the American people on account of the murder of Mr. Lincoln are still being made on the Continent. The Austrian Government has expressed its sentiments to the American Minister in Vienna, and the Lower House of the Reichsrath has voted unanimously an address to the American people. The Swiss Federal Council has adopted a similar course. A funeral service was performed in the Protestant chapels of Paris on Saturday on account of Mr. Lincoln's death. Mr. Slidell, the representative of the Southern Confederacy in Paris, was invited to attend one of the services, but declined to do so, stating that although no one could feel a greater horror of the crime he feared his presence at the ceremony would lead to erroneous interpretations. We publish the letter in another column. In tone and temper it certainly contrasts very favourably with that written by Mr. Mason.

The Emperor of the French left Paris on Saturday *en route* for Algeria, and arrived at Lyons in the evening. He had a most enthusiastic reception. The Imperial family of Russia passed through Lyons, and the Emperor Napoleon went to meet them at the railway station.

Telegrams have been received from Rome confirming the satisfactory account of the arrangement made between Signor Vegezzi and the Papal Government on the subject of the vacant bishoprics.

The Spanish Ministry has got a vote in its favour from the Cortes respecting the dragooning of the people in Madrid on the 10th ult. Rios Rosas, who said the Ministry could neither dissolve the Cortes nor govern with them, was defeated in a motion for inquiring into the subject.

The meeting on Saturday evening in St. James's Hall, called literally upon a day's notice, was everything which could be desired as an expression of the feelings of Englishmen upon the late crime. The platform was filled with members of Parliament and the leaders of the popular party in the metropolis; the hall was crowded with people who were unanimously in sympathy with the speakers and the object of the meeting: while the sombre drapery of the Hall, surmounted by the American flag, was a mute expression of that deep grief for America's loss which filled every heart. The speeches were no more formal expressions of horror of the crime, or regret for the death of a Chief Magistrate of great eminence and worth. Those sentiments were indeed uppermost in the minds of all; but those who met on that occasion were thoroughly at one with the people of the North in their great task of subduing the slaveholders' rebellion, and building up the Union on the more sure and enduring basis of freedom. The meeting was called by the Emancipation Society, and the audience were Abolitionists to a man. They mourned over the fall of an anti-slavery leader; but, conscious of the vast progress of the cause, they were eager to record their confidence in its final victory, and to encourage those who have to deal with the great problem to proceed resolutely in their work of reformation. Those of the people who are less devoted to the cause of freedom do not feel less indignant at the crime of the assassin, but it was natural that they who have sympathised with the North in its fierce struggle with slavery should first and most openly utter words of sympathy and encouragement. The people of America may judge from the representative characters of the speakers, and the enthusiasm of the audience, that their triumph is hailed as heartily by the popular party of England as if the victory were their own, that the death of the President is deplored as fervently on this side of the Atlantic as on that, and they may have the consoling reflection in this hour of national grief to know that the labours of their noble President in preserving the Union and freeing the slave will so stimulate the cause of Reform that the party which has laboured to involve the two countries in war, and which hailed the advent of a slave empire among the nations, may speedily have less power to work out its mischievous policy so fatal to the best interests of humanity.

The audience showed an anxious desire to give some expression of encouragement to President Andrew Johnson, who has so suddenly been called to fill that high and responsible station. They eagerly listened to every word which was spoken, bearing on his previous career and character, by which an estimate might be formed of his ability to perform well the duties of his office. It is apparent enough now from the uniform testimony of men of all parties in America that the scene at the Inauguration was most of all a surprise to Mr. Johnson's most intimate friends. We do not expect that those who followed with persistent calumny the career of Abraham Lincoln will treat with more consideration the new President. They who held up one of the most merciful and forgiving of men as a cruel and ferocious tyrant, who branded the elected magistrate of a free people as a despotic usurper, and who raved about the liberties of the press destroyed, and trial by jury suspended, when the press of America was as free as that of England, and the whole machinery of jury trial and legal process worked as smoothly and with as little interruption from the Executive as before the war, are not likely to be more decorous in their treatment of one against whom an unfortunate error stands upon record. The fact that Mr. Lincoln has been assassinated as a tyrant by men who have believed the odious accusations hurled against him by the press of the South, will probably have no effect in teaching moderation to those journalists in Europe who have esteemed it a high honour to become the instruments of Southern partisanship and animosity. Andrew Johnson before he has performed one public act will doubtless be condemned. The worst interpretation will be put upon his speeches, and the most sinister prophecies uttered of his ultimate intentions. All this is most repugnant to the English people. They are prepared to give to one who has risen from the ranks of labour by his own indomitable industry and strength of character, and who has served for more than twenty years in political offices with great distinction, a fair trial, and with a strong conviction that the people who elected Lincoln as their ruler are not likely to have made any great blunder in their other selections.

The intelligence by the China shows that Johnson's difficulties will arise more from the state of transition from war to peace than from any armed resistance on the part of the South. General Canby on the 9th captured Spanish Fort, Mobile, with several hundred prisoners and many guns. This commanded the mouth of the Tensaw River, which gives access to the Alabama River and to the rear of Mobile. There were other fortifications at Blakeley, a few miles further up the river; but these were captured on the same day, with 2,400 prisoners and 20 guns. Mobile itself was captured on the 12th—no doubt by the gunboats being thus able to follow the old ship channel, and to drop down upon the city from its rear. General Wilson having already captured Selma and Montgomery, the Federal gunboats will thus have no difficulty in passing from the one city to the other, and patrolling 150 miles of water way into the centre of Alabama. In North Carolina, Johnston appears to be in the act of adjusting terms with Sherman for the dispersion of his army. He has retired to Hillsboro', and Sherman is in Raleigh, the State capital. Stoneman, with his cavalry, has captured Salisbury, in Johnston's rear, after having destroyed the railway between Danville and that town. Along with the town he captured 1,100 prisoners, 19 guns, and 7,000 bales of cotton. He will probably also pay a visit to Charlotte, whither what remained of the State machinery and officials of South Carolina was removed on the evacuation of Charleston and Columbia. The exploit of Stoneman in forcing his way through the mountains of the North Carolina frontier, and sweeping down into the fertile plains to cooperate with Sherman, is sufficiently remarkable in itself, but it is especially remarkable as another proof of the wonderful skill with which General Grant had combined all the details of his great campaign for the purpose of ensuring that the rebellion should be crushed. Lee hoped to escape to Danville or Lynchburg. We have seen retreat to the latter was hopeless from the concentration of Federal armies; and now it is demonstrated that even if Lee had escaped to Danville he would have found Stoneman between him and Johnston, tearing up the railway and effectually preventing a junction, except by laborious efforts, which would certainly have been thwarted by Grant in pursuit, or Sherman in front. The genius of the Federal commander has thus so organised a campaign that two great armies have fallen into his hands like ripe fruit, and while the last sea-board city has been captured the last organised rebel force east of the Mississippi has been dispersed. The Northern people know that peace has been conquered, and while they bear the murdered President to his last resting-place in Illinois, they have the proud consciousness that, by their patriotic efforts, the nation's life is more secure than ever, in defending which Lincoln has been so foully slain.

A clever and humorous novelist, Mr. George Meredith, has in one of his stories a sort of apostrophe to the British virtues of beer. He insists upon ascribing to it, as compared with its spirituous and its vinous rivals, immense superiority in developing good humour, magnanimity, kindliness, and manhood. He argues that its worst enmity never reaches beyond a cracked crown, and that its wildest excess is kept under control by a dominating jollity and spirit of fair play. We are not concerned to deny to beer some of the qualities of comparative goodness, although we have never heard that the beer-house system is supposed by any one to be peculiarly satisfactory as a humanising institution. But we are certainly very happy to find that when he has to judge between the claims of beer and of tea our Chancellor of the Exchequer does not take quite Mr. Meredith's view touching the British virtues of the former stimulant. It is well for Cobbett that he did not live to see the degenerate day when an English statesman could give to tea a preference over beer as an article deserving legislative and national encouragement. But the Hercules choice, performed by Mr. Gladstone, will, we feel assured, meet with the sympathy and approval of the vast body of British consumers. Mr. Bentinck characteristically declared that he would rather see the Frenchman's wine taxed than the Englishman's beer. Mr. Bentinck means, of course, by the Frenchman the French wine-producer, and by the Englishman the English malt-grower. For it would not be possible, by any amount even of the most conscientious Protectionist perversity, to make out that when Mr. Gladstone enables the English public to drink French wine cheaply, it is the Frenchman alone who benefits by the arrangement. When John Bull buys a bottle of Bordeaux or Beaujolais, it certainly is not any longer the Frenchman's wine, but becomes the Englishman's wine, and the Englishman, if he likes to drink the liquid, must be accounted to derive some little advantage from the fact that he has not to pay a large price for it. Nor, on the other hand, can it be said that the Englishman's beer is very heavily taxed. It had in this respect immensely the advantage of the Frenchman's wine, and the Chinaman's tea. The practical question which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to decide was, of course, not at all a question between rival claims on the part of beer and wine, or even on the part of beer and tea. Were the alternative really placed as in the latter instance, were the question nakedly put whether a reduction, to produce equal effect to the consumer in each instance ought to be made in the duty on tea or on beer, we should for ourselves decidedly support the reduction on the former article. So, too, we feel convinced, would the great majority of English consumers. But the question did not present itself in this shape. Besides that tea was much more heavily taxed than beer, it is clear that the amount of reduction made in the tea duty will produce a far greater direct benefit to the consumers than any similar amount applied to the reduction of the malt-tax. We are not now surveying the question from the moralist's or the physiologist's point of view. We are not deciding against beer because of its intoxicating properties, or because of its possible effects as a stimulant. We suppose for the moment the two stimulants to be equally harmless or equally useful, as articles of diet. The patent fact is, that a certain amount of reduction will much benefit the consumer in the one case, and would scarcely affect him, or would probably not be perceived by him, in the other. This fact alone ought, we think, to settle the question. There are plenty of additional arguments to be adduced on the same side, but were there none such the case still seems to us to be fairly proved. The malt duty is a duty on beer, and between the claims of beer and of tea to a reduction of taxation we do not think any considerable proportion of the consumers will be found, under the circumstances, to hesitate.

At the same time we are by no means among those who would say that there is no case to be made out for the repeal of the malt tax. We agree in much that has been said by the advocates of such a financial reduction. Having to choose between that and other measures of remission, we may feel compelled to accept the latter; but we none the less feel that there ought to be no reason why the former should not likewise be realised. We know that there is a reason; and no persons ought to appreciate it better than the "country party," for they have always done their utmost to make it potent and abiding. Mr. Gladstone has had this year a considerable surplus to dispose of. But he might easily have had a great deal more if we would only be content to reduce our expenditure within decent and rational limits. We have kept on increasing our armaments until peace has become in our days a very much more expensive condition than war used to be in the days of our fathers. We are somewhat in the position of the poor animal in "Phædrus," who declined making any haste to get out of the path of the coming battalions, urging that, laden as he was, it really did not matter to him whether he was in a camp or in a pasture. If we spend our money for the purpose of terrifying imaginary enemies it is quite clear that we cannot apply it to the purpose of relieving our friends. Now, we are certainly indebted to no class of persons more than to the gentlemen familiarly but vaguely described as the "country party" for the enormous increase in our military expenditure. These are the gentlemen whose keen eyes have any time for the past half-dozen years seen the Channel or the Atlantic covered with the squadrons of the invader, and have descried what the Poet Laureate calls the aerial navies grappling in the central blue. They have therefore always and consistently backed up all manner of Ministerial proposals which had for object the expenditure of money upon forts, and arsenals, and guns. When their political leader ventured on one or two occasions to say a sensible thing about bloated armaments he ran an Actæon-like risk of being devoured by his own pack. The Premier always knew where to turn for the most vociferous cheer when he had occasion to seek countenance for some project of warlike expenditure. We cannot, therefore, say that we deeply commiserate the country gentlemen if they find that financial remission does not come to them at the very moment they want it. The alarmist, who is constantly in affrighted expectation of invasion, may need a strong pot of beer to keep his courage up; but he ought not to ask that it should be cheapened for him at the expense of his less timid neighbours. On the other hand, the rustic patriot who believes that the country needs enormous armaments and stupendous fortresses to protect her from the evil designs of her allies ought not to object to paying an additional farthing on his quart of beer in order to keep the foeman from scaling Dover cliffs or stabling his steeds in the Haymarket.

It is a pity that the Centaurs are extinct, for that would clearly have been the race from which to recruit the ranks of the French Prefects. An individual who was half horse and half single gentleman would be able to comply with the behests of M. de Lavalette with an amount of comfort unattainable, under the circumstances, by ordinary mortals. The new Minister of the Interior has decreed that each of these officials shall be incessantly "running up and down in his bailiwick," poking his nose into all manner of corners, and settling everybody's affairs. How the unhappy Prefect is to discharge the duties mapped out for him, unless he makes up his mind to live in a velocipede, is more than we find it possible to conceive. However, that is his affair: the one thing clear is, that he is bound within the space of two years to visit every commune in his department. In this journey of exploration railroads will stand him in little stead, and he will derive small aid from diligences. The simplest plan would be for him to travel on foot, with scrip and staff; but that would be uncomfortable, and moreover might not impress the rural population with a sufficiently profound reverence for the representative of centralised power. He might certainly flit about the country on horseback, with a change of linen in his saddle bags; but, all things considered, we opine that he would find the unpretending vehicle which we have suggested most commodious and least fatiguing. It must not be supposed, however, that it will suffice for him to show the light of his countenance to the inhabitants of the towns and villages under his sway. He will have M. de Lavalette down upon him like a hawk if he imitates the example of the British tourist, who, intent upon writing a book on a country, scours over it at high-pressure speed, and sleeps the greater part of the way. He has his work cut out for him, and it is so arduous and complex that the bare description of it must make the most energetic of English functionaries wince. He is to pitch his tent everywhere, and listen to everybody's grievances. Over and over again he must find occasion to execrate, with Hamlet, the "cursed spite" which caused him to be born to set everything right, for his function is clearly that of general social cobbler. There may be jobs which are beyond his powers, and these he is permitted to send to the central Imperial workshop, but all small repairs he is expected to execute without delay. He is to redress every wrong on the spot where it was perpetrated, so that justice may have a due local colouring. "The sight of the scene "itself," says the Minister of the Interior in a recent circular exhorting him to be diligent, "will guide you better than a long correspondence." So he is expected to find not only "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, "sermons in stones," but affidavits in the shrubbery and depositions in the growing vegetables. He is to listen to all complaints, bending his ear especially low to catch those which come from minor grumblers, on the ground that "great interests always assert themselves, "but smaller ones are often timid." The instruction given is no doubt admirable, but the reason assigned does not quite accord with our experience; we have in our time known many exceedingly small interests which were preeminently noisy and pugnacious. There seems to be endless variety in the matters which he may be called upon to decide. M. de Lavalette incidentally remarks as an illustration of the need which exists for the exercise of untiring patience and assiduity by the Prefect that "a "simple dispute upon landmarks, which to the "Administration may be a mere question of "detail, is often what forms the uppermost "thoughts in the mind of the citizen concerned." We benighted Britons are in the habit of leaving such a dispute to the decision of a jury, enlightened by the arguments of counsel and instructed by a judge with regard to the bearing of the law upon the case, but in France the Prefect is self-sufficing, and needs no such vulgar aids. Bearing in mind the multiplicity of matters which come under his supervision, those who look upon him may well wonder "how one small head can carry all he knows"—or at any rate ought to know—and have still greater reason to marvel that one small body can get through the work assigned to him. Listening to all the grievances of every individual inhabitant of a department, great and small, once in each two years, is a herculean task, and settling all their disputes must involve a terrible wear and tear upon the brain. It is true that the Prefect is allowed to make the Sub-Prefects do part of his work, and we can easily imagine what portion of it he allots to these deputies. If there is a nasty bit of road to be traversed, or a particularly dull and dingy village to be visited, there can be little doubt that these are occasions which the superior selects for giving his subordinate a chance of distinguishing himself by the able discharge of his official duties. But while there are so many things which the Prefect is commanded to do, there are others which he is peremptorily bidden to leave alone. He must not on any account quit his department without the permission of the Minister of the Interior; above all he must not dream of visiting Paris unless he has obtained a formal authorisation. This latter prohibition seems rather a snub to the loyalty and energy of the body, for French Prefects have hitherto been very much in the habit of rushing to the capital at all times and seasons—sometimes to pay visits of courtesy to their chief, sometimes to confer with him upon matters of business. M. de Lavalette appears to cherish a cynical notion that the attractions of Paris have had a large share in promoting these frequent visits, so he has warned each Prefect to keep within his own tether, at the same time hinting to him that there is a telegraph in the land through which, in case of emergency, he can chat with him at his ease. All this machinery of centralised government jars a good deal upon our English notions, but Frenchmen appear to like it, and this is a matter in which they indubitably have a right to please themselves. But we really cannot help pitying the Prefects, whose lot in life seems closely akin to that of Sisyphus with his rolling stone.

THE COURT.

OSBORNE, April 29.

The Queen and Royal family went out yesterday morning, and again in the afternoon.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, attended by Dr. Bernhardt, went over to Bowley.

April 30.

Her Majesty the Queen drove out yesterday morning.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived from London and had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were—the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir George Grey, Earl Russell, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Earl de Grey, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Barbados had an interview with the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell at the Colonial Office on Saturday.

Despatches were sent on Saturday from the Colonial Office to the Governors of the North American Provinces.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

DEMONSTRATION IN ST. JAMES'S HALL.

On Saturday evening a great public meeting was held under the auspices of the Emancipation Society, in St. James's Hall, to express indignation at the assassination of President Lincoln, and sympathy with the American Government and people, and with Mrs. Lincoln, in the great and irreparable loss they have sustained. At six o'clock a large crowd assembled at the various entrances to the hall; and long before the hour announced for the commencement of the proceedings the spacious edifice was densely packed in every part, and multitudes were unable to obtain admission. The hall presented a singularly effective and sombre appearance. In harmony with the solemn character of the occasion, the entire front of the balconies was draped with black cloth, bordered with white lace and festooned with cord of the same hue. Glancing upwards the eye rested upon the bright colours of three American flags grouped together, and whose drooping folds were looped with crape, while the staves of the wand-bearers were tipped with the same material. The effect was admirable, especially when the vast assemblage which met to honour the memory of Mr. Lincoln had occupied not only every seat but every inch of standing room, and at its extremities appeared to be lost in the shadow of the funereal emblems which Mr. Garstin, of Welbeck-street, had arranged with so much taste and judgment. Precisely at seven o'clock WILLIAM EVANS, Esq., the President of the Emancipation Society, took the chair. He was accompanied by a large number of influential gentlemen, whose appearance on the platform, as well as his own, was greeted with long continued plaudits. The proceedings throughout were characterised by an intensity of feeling which it is simply impossible to describe, and by an extraordinary manifestation of enthusiasm which has rarely been paralleled and never surpassed. Every allusion to the name, the character, or the services of the martyred President provoked cheers as sympathetic as they were hearty and unanimous. Only once was the name of Jefferson Davis mentioned, and the shouts of execration which followed were an unmistakable indication of the temper of the meeting. The names of President Andrew Johnson and of Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan were received with a tempest of applause, which was only equalled by the hearty enthusiasm that succeeded every reference to the abolition of slavery. The platform and the adjacent seats below were graced with the presence of many ladies, the majority of whom were dressed in mourning. The chairman was supported by the following gentlemen:—Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. James Stansfeld, M.P., Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., Mr. James White, M.P., Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., Mr. T. Barnes, M.P., Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. E. Baines, M.P., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P., Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Mr. J. Caird, M.P., Mr. Crum-Ewing, M.P., Mr. H. Grenfell, M.P., Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre, M.P., the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. Vernon Harcourt ("Historicus"), Professor Henry Fawcett, Professor F. W. Newman, M. Victor Schœlcher, the Rev. Newman Hall, Dr. Thos. Hodgkin, Mr. Edmond Beales, Mr. J. M. Ludlow, the Rev. J. C. Galloway, Mr. Serjeant Parry, Colonel Howe, of New York; Mr. B. Moran, secretary of the American Legation; the Hon. F. H. Morse, American Consul in London; Judge Winter, of Georgia; Mr. M. D. Conway, of Virginia; Mr. L. Sterne, of New York; Dr. Cleveland, Connecticut; Dr. Bliss, American Bible Society; Major Evans Bell (Madras Army), the Rev. T. Jones, Mr Neill (Messrs. Neill, Brothers and Co.), the Rev. R. Everest, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New York; and Messrs. A. H. Dymond, H. J. Slack, Morgan, Borthwick, J. McHenry, F. W. Chesson, R. Moore, Frank H. Evans, George Newman, John Gorrie, J. B. Langley, L. A. Chamerovzow, James Beal, John Cunnington, S. Pope (barrister-at-law), Mason Jones, John Noble, jun., R. Hartley, Manchester; J. H. Raper, G. J. Holyoake, W. Shaen, R. C. Fisher, J. Williams (barrister-at-law), J. Harry Palmer (barrister), Hunting, New York, George Dornbusch, G. M. Murphy, J. Kenny, T. Beggs, Marsden, John R. Fuller, Boston; F. M. Edge, T. Roberts, Edward Dicey, J. R. Taylor, William Farmer, C. D. Collet, and many others.

The CHAIRMAN, whose rising was greeted with loud cheers, said: Ladies and gentlemen, on ordinary occasions I should feel considerable hesitation and some anxiety in taking the chair at so large a meeting as this, but when I know that we are all come together with one sentiment—when I see that I am supported by so large and influential a platform, and that this vast meeting has been gathered together at so short a notice—I feel that the sense of indignation which you entertain at the terrible occurrence which we are met to lament is far more eloquent in itself than any words that can be uttered on the occasion—so melancholy and so sad—as that which has brought us together. (Hear, hear.) I do trust—and I will only say one word upon the subject—that this great atrocity will not be traced to a conspiracy of those opposed to the great President of the United States. The miscreant, whoever he may be, who took that valuable life, could not restore slavery, for it is gone for ever. (Tremendous cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.) The awakened conscience of a hemisphere has pronounced its doom already. (Renewed cheers.) Neither could he in taking the life of Mr. Lincoln interfere with his fame, for that is placed on a pedestal which is beyond the assassin's reach. (Cheers.) But while we are ready thus to do homage to the past, let us remember those eloquent words pronounced by Mr. Disraeli on a recent occasion, at a loss which we have sustained, and which singularly enough occurred within a very few days of the time of the sad catastrophe that has brought us together—words which will be remembered as long as our language exists. Mr. Disraeli said, "There are men who, though not present in the body, still live in the spirit; who are independent of the caprice of party and even of the course of time." What was eloquently said of Richard Cobden may be said of President Lincoln. (Cheers.) His spirit will remain; his spirit will actuate the councils of the country of which he was an ornament—(hear, hear)—his spirit will induce them to follow out with energy, determination, and courage, the policy which he inaugurated and which he successfully carried out. But, as I said before, while we pay this homage to the dead, let us not forget our duty to the living. We have to express our sympathy with the people of the United States for this great loss; and here permit me to say that we ought to do justice to a man who has been greatly maligned in the person of the successor of President Lincoln. (Loud cheers.) He was a working man, it is true—the more honour to him! (Cheers.) He rose by honest industry and persevering energy to attain the highest office in the State in which he lives, and in the country in which he was born. The time of trouble came, and of all the Senators of the United States, Andrew Johnson was the only Senator of the Southern States who had the courage and the manliness, on the breaking out of the great rebellion, to denounce that rebellion. (Cheers.) It was for this that he was selected to the high office which he has recently held, and the calamity that we now deplore has placed him in the highest position. Let us yield to him and to all others all tribute we can of encouragement and support in the sad crisis which has now arrived. (Hear, hear.) I beg leave now to call upon our excellent friend, Mr. Chesson, honorary secretary of the Emancipation Society, to read a letter which will be interesting to you. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

Mr. F. W. CHESSON read the following letter from Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.:—

"53, Harley-street, April 28.

"DEAR SIR,—I regret that my previous engagements will prevent my attending the meeting of the Emancipation Society, which is to take place to-morrow evening.

"You may remember the satisfaction I expressed on a former occasion at the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and you will therefore believe that I sympathise most fully with every member of the society in the profound grief which they must feel for the public calamity which has befallen the United States.

"I trust that I can fully appreciate the benevolent, upright, and earnest character of the late President and his steady devotion to a great cause. But I derive consolation from what I have learnt during successive visits of several months at different periods in the Northern and Southern States. For I feel convinced that the loss of no individual statesman, however eminent, can hereafter arrest the progressive improvement and prosperity of the Republic, since by the abolition of slavery the chief cause of division between different sections of the country, and the chief obstacle to the education of the millions, whether black or white, has been for ever removed.—I have the honour to be, dear sir, yours truly,

(Signed) "CHARLES LYELL.

"F. W. Chesson, Esq." (Cheers.)

Letters apologising for non-attendance, and expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting, had also been received from Lord Houghton, Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P., Mr. Göschen, M.P., Colonel Sykes, M.P., Mr. T. Hughes, Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., Dr. Frederick Tomkins, and other gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN: I now call upon Mr. W. E. Forster, the member for Bradford. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., who was received with renewed cheers, said: Ladies and gentlemen, the resolution which has been entrusted to me, and which I now move, is as follows: "Resolved,—That this meeting desires to give utterance to the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the murderous attack upon Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lincoln and to the United States Government and people an expression of its profound sympathy and heartfelt condolence." In moving this resolution I wish to say but a few words. There are many speakers here this evening, and you will agree with me that this is a time at which many should have an opportunity of trying to express their feelings, and I am sure that all who speak will agree with me in saying that we can find no words that really can express what we feel. (Cheers.) This is a time when that tie of blood which binds Englishmen to Americans, and of which we so often talk, is indeed truly felt. A thrill of grief, horror, and indignation has swept throughout the length and breadth of Europe, as this terrible news has been conveyed to them, and it possesses the heart of almost every Englishman as though some terrible calamity had befallen himself. It is to the credit of our country, and it would indeed be to our shame, were it otherwise, that such is the case. With very few exceptions, rich and poor, friends of the North, and friends of the South, all are anxious to show that they forget all differences with our American kinsmen in social or political arrangements, all disagreements with them in matters of policy, in overwhelming sympathy with them in this their most sore trial. But while America has thus especial claims upon the sympathy of England it certainly does pre-eminently become that society, of which you, sir, are the chairman, and all of us, who, though not members of that society, have advocated its principles, that there should be a restoration of the Union with emancipation for its condition—(cheers)—to take the lead in expressing its indignation at the assassination which has taken place. The freedom from the bond of slavery will be a blessing to this country and to the world—(cheers)—and we hasten to come forward to express our sympathy when the man who has done so much to obtain that result is thus struck down. He was the man to whom of all men it would seem that God had entrusted the duty of restoring the Union, and of freeing it from slavery, and he has been struck down just at that time when he had reason to hope that that task, to accomplish which he had been toiling with such devotion and such single-minded earnestness, had been accomplished. That the commission of such a crime as this should have been permitted, and permitted at such a time, may well seem to be a mystery, but

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform,
He plants his footsteps on the sea
And rides upon the storm."

And are not the whole of us beginning to see that in this civil war which has raged throughout America, and in this fearful revolution through which this people are passing, God has been working, and His work is still to purge that country and that people from the sin of slavery? (Loud cheers.) But this murdered patriot had read the lesson and had learnt it, the handwriting upon the wall was guiding him; from those words of solemn beauty which he was led to utter at his recent inauguration, though even then the knife of the assassin was hanging over his head, he saw that God had willed that this offence should cease, and that there should be woe upon all those, whether in the North or in the South, through whom this offence had come, and if we can thoroughly prophesy any one result that will follow from this foul crime, it is this, that the offence will all the more speedily cease, and that slavery will be a thing of the past. (Cheers.) Like you, sir, I do not charge this crime upon the leaders of the South. (Cheers.) It would be unpardonable of any Englishman to add fuel to that fire of anger and to that burning of heart from which every American must pray he may be preserved, by saying or insinuating that any of these leaders either instigated this crime or were acquainted with it, but I do trace it to the influence of that system of slavery—(loud cheers—which those leaders have rebelled and have fought to preserve. Doubtless this assassin and his miserable accomplices were men of morbid nature and anomalous monsters, but it needed the influence of such a social system as this—that system which gratified every bad passion and recked it upon the weak and powerless, and which burnt black men alive, and murdered white men because they were abolitionists—(cheers)—I say it needed the influence of a system like this to train such a miserable man as this Booth to become a parricide. Any man who has studied the experience of the last few years must feel that there is no peace and safety to that country until the system of slavery is totally abolished—(loud cheers)—and if he required further proof that there can be no terms possible between the Union and slavery, this must convince him. (Hear, hear.) I have only one word more to add, and that is, that we must not allow the ship that leaves our shores to-night to take merely the message of our sympathy with the widow and the orphan, and with that country which has truly lost its father. I am sure this meeting will not be content with merely expressing its sympathy with our kinsmen in their present calamity, but that we shall express also our faith in their future—(loud cheers)—and our confident belief that we have so learned the lesson of our common history that even at this hour of their need they will show what strength a free Christian people have to bear up against the blow than which no greater one has fallen upon a commonwealth. They will show how they can bear up against it without their power being paralysed and without any diminution of their self-reliance and self-restraint, and may we not also express our hopeful trust that those rulers to whom God has now entrusted their fate will be so imbued with the spirit of the patriot statesman they have just lost, and so imbued with the spirit of mingled firmness and moderation which has been exercised with integrity and judgment under circumstances than which none were ever more trying, that they will carry out the good work he began, and they will honour the name of Abraham Lincoln, which will be pre-eminent in all future history—(cheers)—and I hope they will continue his work of restoring peace to their country, and ensure freedom to all who dwell in it, undisturbed even by that temptation of vengeance to which I believe they will not yield, but which must beset them with a strength proportionate to the unparalleled atrocity of the crime which has provided it. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, M.P., for Leicester, said: Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen,—In seconding the resolution which has been proposed by my hon. friend Mr. Forster, I feel in no degree tempted to extend the very short space of time which has been properly allotted to each speaker. There are occasions, and this is one of them, when words are indeed but poor exponents of the feelings which are struggling for utterance. There is not a man or woman here to-night who does not know not merely the feeling which actuates themselves, but what is the common sentiment in the heart of every one here, far better than any words of mine can express. Of Abraham Lincoln—the great President of a great Republic—of Abraham Lincoln, the worthy successor of George Washington — (cheers) — of Abraham Lincoln, who so nobly fulfilled the task which God put into his hands—namely, the maintaining and extending of human freedom, and of coming forward to be the saviour of the great Western Republic—of President Lincoln I have not one word to say of either pity or sorrow. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Lincoln is in his grave, and it may be said of him that

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.
Treason has done its worst; nor steel nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy; nothing
Can touch him further."

(Cheers.) The place of Mr. Lincoln in the Pantheon of history, the page which he will occupy there, is his beyond all power of being taken from him. (Cheers.) He was taken from the world, not before his task may be said have been fulfilled. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He was taken before Time, the destroyer, had withered one leaf in his chaplet of glory. (Loud applause.) How deeply, then, ought we to be thankful that the assassin's knife, which may be said to have been suspended over his head ever since the conspiracy to murder him when he was first chosen as President more than four years ago, and which compelled him to smuggle himself into the capital of his country lest he should be murdered; how thankful ought we to be that the knife did not fall upon him then, or even two short weeks before it did! ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Sir, we who are here have nothing to change in our appreciation or our expression of that appreciation of Mr. Lincoln (Hear, hear.) We have always held him to be the worthy leader in the vanguard of freedom, civilisation, and justice, and an honour to the country over which he was called to preside. (Cheers.) I do not envy the feelings of those in this country—I will not say who have been fair criticisers and honest objectors to the course pursued by Mr. Lincoln—but I do not envy the feelings of those supporters of that portion of the British press, or rather the British Confederate press—("hear, hear," and slight signs of disapprobation, which, however, only served to elicit a tremendous cheer of approval)—who for four long years—(renewed disapproval from a few isolated individuals in the body of the hall, and consequent confusion)—who for four long years have heaped upon the head of Mr. Lincoln every opprobrium and every calumny that could be levied against the character of so great and honest a man. (Cheers.) There has been no calumny too gross—(hear, hear)—no misrepresentation too self-contradictory—(hear, hear)—no lie too great to be thrown at Mr. Lincoln. Was there a rebel spy whose life was to be forfeited to the laws of his country, Mr. Lincoln was branded as a murderer. Mr. Lincoln, who showed from the first an almost pedantic adhesion, during a period of revolution, to the forms of constitutional liberty, was continually denounced as a tyrant and a violator of the constitution, and as a man whose object was to put down all civil liberty by means of military power. ("Shame," and cheers.) And if Mr. Lincoln, by his ready West-country wit, ventured upon a characteristic piece of humour, he was described as a wretched joker, and lies were even told about his having called for a song upon the bloody field of battle. I do not believe those writers and speakers knew that their words were tending to the bloody and sad result that has been achieved, but I do say that they did their utmost to excite the passions of the slave-drivers of the South. (Cheers.) But the question now before the meeting is not of the past, but of the future. Those who levied those attacks against Mr. Lincoln are now throwing them against his successor. It was not, therefore, against Mr. Lincoln, but against Mr. Lincoln's cause; for if a like calamity were now to fall upon President Johnson to-morrow, they could find some excellencies in him. (Hear, hear.) Those who have been making those attacks upon President Lincoln for years are now covering him with their praises, but they take the dagger from the side of Abraham Lincoln only to plunge it into that of Johnson. (Cheers.) I implore my countrymen to wait with hope and confidence, and with anything but despair, the acts of the man who is about to take in hand the reins of government in the United States. (Hear, hear.) I implore them not to allow an incident—an accident merely of ill-health—to overshadow the long traditions and antecedents—I was going to say the glory—of a life. Mr. Johnson raised himself from the ranks of the working classes to a position of respect and honour amongst his countrymen. (Hear, hear.) I implore my countrymen, therefore, to extend towards their brethren across the Atlantic sufficient confidence at any rate to await to see what steps will be taken by him. (Hear, hear.) May we not hope that in the last sacrifice which Mr. Lincoln has been called upon to make he has made the last great sacrifice to his country's cause? Whether, peace being near and the military power of the South broken, it was probable that obstructions would have been thrown in the way of Mr. Lincoln's perfecting that entire emancipation without which peace for the Union is in future impossible, I know not; but at any rate his death has for ever settled the question. Of him it may be said that—

"Even in his ashes live their wonted fires,"

and throughout the North there will be but one resolve that the cause of Mr. Lincoln shall not fall with the life which the assassin has taken. (Cheers.) I do not believe there is any danger of the Northern people falling into the mistake of taking a bloody retribution or vengeance for the loss they suffer by this coward blow. Their cause is too sacred and too high for such revenge; but it will nerve them, as one man, firmly and courageously, without fear or favour, to consolidate the Union of America by establishing the emancipation of the negro. (Cheers.) I wish to quote one line from the speech which Mr. Lincoln delivered on the memorable occasion of the raising of the Federal flag in Philadelphia. Those noble words are, "If this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle of emancipation, I would rather be assassinated upon this spot than surrender it. I have said nothing but what I wish to live by, and, if it be the pleasure of God, what I wish to die by." (Cheers.) It has been the pleasure of God that he should die by those principles—not that in dying he should be the symbol of their defeat, but that he should be the symbol of their triumph. (Loud applause.)

Mr. LEATHAM, M.P., for Huddersfield, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, said: Ladies and gentlemen,—I rise to support in a very few words the resolution now before the meeting. I am glad to have the opportunity of publicly expressing my profound sympathy with the great kindred nation in America upon their national bereavement. Of the crime itself I shall not speak, for, like the two preceding speakers, I feel that no terms of abhorrence at my command can adequately convey my sense of its enormity. (Hear, hear.) Nor shall I speak of the manful and earnest statesman in the shadow of whose death we stand. It is enough that his great career has passed into the domain of history—(hear, hear)—and that history herself will be kind and just to the statesman who proclaimed liberty to four millions of our fellow-men—(cheers)—and who not only proclaimed it with his lips, but, as though a special and priceless sacrifice were needed as of old to give to his enactment a true and irrevocable validity, he sealed it with his blood. (Cheers.) Nor, sir, do I think that this is a time or occasion to dwell from a party point of view upon the great conflict which is still raging in America, and which we all hope will soon end. (Hear, hear.) The voice of party seems to me to be hushed in the presence of this stupendous catastrophe; and I rose rather to re-echo the sentiments which fell from my hon. friend Mr. Forster, and to express the hope which I believe is shared by all who hear me, that not even the indignation which this hideous act has aroused will lead the Americans of the North to deviate from that path of generous and patriotic conciliation upon which Mr. Lincoln himself had already entered, and any departure from which to meet the ends of personal or public vengeance no one would have deplored and condemned more than the great President himself. (Cheers.) The eyes of the whole world are now rivetted in expectancy upon America. We have seen her pass triumphantly through gigantic perils, and we expect her to come with equal fortitude and equal dignity out of this, which is probably the greatest and last. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. STANSFELD, M.P. for Halifax, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, rose to move "That this meeting desires also to express the entire confidence which it feels in the determination and the power of the Government and people of the United States to carry out to the full the policy of which Abraham Lincoln's Presidential career was the embodiment, and to establish free institutions throughout the whole of the American Republic." He said: Sir, we are assembled here to-night not so much by speech—for who is there does not feel his heart too full for fitting utterance to-night?—but by our common presence and our common acts to express the horror and indignation with which we have known of deeds so foul that history cannot produce their parallel, and to express our sympathy, our deep and heartfelt sympathy, with the wife who has become a widow, and with a nation which staggers wildly and mourns under the loss of its elect. (Cheers.) But we are here to-night, it seems to me, for a further purpose even than this; and I at least cannot take any part in these proceedings without also at this time of its direst peril—at this its most momentous crisis—expressing my sympathy for a cause which began by being honourable, which grew to be righteous, and which, above all, by the acts, by the life, and by the death of their martyred President, has become sacred in our eyes. (Loud cheers again and again renewed.) The cause of the North was in its inception an honourable cause. One who ranks high amongst us in influence and in position, and whose opinion upon this question as well as upon many others deserves our respect—Lord Russell—once said that the North was fighting for empire and the South for independence. (Hisses, and cries of "Shame.") He has himself upon frequent occasions supplied the omissions which rendered inaccurate and incomplete that definition of this mighty struggle. The South was fighting for independence, but for independence with the sole, avowed, and deliberate purpose of promoting and perpetuating the institution of human slavery upon the earth. (Loud cheers.) Jefferson Davis—(groans)—at a time when some of us—perhaps even some who wished well to this great cause, doubted the persistency of the North—was said to have established a nationality. (Laughter, and cries of "Gladstone.") The nationality which he sought to establish had no right of existence, for it was founded upon a national crime which has met with the deserved fate of those who set themselves alike against the laws of God and man. The North was fighting for empire! No; the North was fighting for a common country, which it would share, but which it would not allow to be torn asunder. (Cheers.) I am not here to say that I, for one, could have justified the long persistence in the war, at so much cost of life and so much suffering, had there been no other question than secession involved in it. But the crime of the South was from the very first the justification of that great cause of which the North was, it may be at first in some part, an unconscious, or if you will in some part an unwilling instrument. Well, this cause which began by being honourable grew, as I have said, to be a righteous cause. Step by step the North grew to the height of this great, this holy argument. (Cheers.) Every fear—I must add, I fear, every hope of those who wished well to the Republic was disappointed. Each delay, each difficulty, each defeat, only served to render more stern the resolve and higher and more pure the policy of the North, until from their original stand-point of the non-extension of slavery up through the emancipation proclamation to the final decree abolishing slavery throughout the States, the North rose to the full sense of that duty which perfected their right; and then, sir, and not till then, victory was permitted finally to crown their cause. (Loud cheers.) We used to hear a good deal of the hypocrisy and the shortcomings on this question of slavery of the North. I have never been able to understand how this view, even if correct, could justify positive sympathies and flagrant acts in favour of a confederacy based and founded upon the institution of slavery. (Cheers.) But who, let me ask, speaking even of those days—who made these men judges of what should be the fitting instruments in a Providential scheme? (Hear, hear.) I for one cannot look back upon this mighty struggle without feeling that there was there a great and superhuman purpose, and without now rejoicing that it has been fulfilled. (Cheers.) And for the task of its fulfilment, by virtue of all their efforts and their sufferings, a nation has been purified, and this mighty convulsion of our race has been justified in the decrees of God and before the eyes of men. (Great cheering.) And, now, who was it who from the first watched over and controlled for good these various and progressive phases of this mighty strife? Who was the man who, taking his stand first within the constitution and the law upon the ground of the non-extension of slavery to the territories of the United States, who then came, as an act of war, to feel that he might issue his emancipation proclamation? Who next defeated the machinations of that party which loved union in such wise that for union they would have sacrificed that sacred object which alone justified their war? (Hear, hear.) Who was it who contributed more than any other man, perhaps, to the passing of the final abolition decree? Who was it who, when victory seemed already dawning on the arms of the North before Richmond, was already there thinking and busying himself about the work of reconstruction and of peace? Who was it whose face we have been told ever since those days has seemed radiant, and illumined with blessed thoughts of mercy and of peace! (Hear, hear.) Who is the man who, commencing amid the suspicions and the unfavourable criticisms of the world simply by dint of his own simplicity of character, his own steadfastness and faithfulness, and utter unselfishness of purpose, has won his way to the admiration of the world? (Cheers.) Who was it but this man of the people—this uneducated man, without experience in great affairs—this man, whose heart visibly before the world grew sadder and gentler to the last, amid all the death and the suffering which he witnessed and which he might not allay to the end—who was it but Abraham Lincoln—(prolonged cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs)—Lincoln, the martyr of his country's and of freedom's cause? (Renewed cheers.) Sir, it is right and it is necessary that we should say thus much. (Hear, hear.) Great as has been the moral progress of the States, their greatest danger, their time of sorest trial and temptation is at hand. If anything can soothe and strengthen them for this trying time, I believe it will be the deep-felt, the spontaneous, the universal burst of sympathy which will fly to them across the Atlantic from the civilised world. (Cheers.) Let us ardently hope, let us devoutly and earnestly pray, that they may be equal to this great occasion—(hear, hear)—that they may disappoint all vain fears, and if it were possible now that a malicious hope could be harboured in any human breast, that they may disappoint them too. (Hear, hear.) And that the President, the Government, and the people of the United States may be true as I believe, and as I ask you to say you believe, they will be true—(cheers)—to the memory, to the example of him who was the guide and the martyr of their cause. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN: I have now the pleasure to call upon our kind friend, Mr. T. B. Potter, the chairman of the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester and the member for Rochdale. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. T. B. POTTER, M.P. for Rochdale, who, on rising, was greeted with renewed cheers, said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I who now stand in the place of a great man lately taken away from amongst us—I who occupy the position in Parliament which he lately occupied—he, a giant power of progress, of whom the highest praise that can be said is that his life was devoted to dignifying labour everywhere—(cheers)—I can deeply sympathise with the people of the United States in the great loss that they have sustained. But what is the best tribute that I can pay to the memory of the man in whose place I stand, or what is the greatest tribute which the American people can pay to Abraham Lincoln? It is to follow in his footsteps—(cheers)—to tread in the paths which he pointed out, and to carry to a successful issue the objects of his life. (Hear, hear.) Surely it may be said there is no dark cloud which has not a silver lining, and dark as may be the present, and gloomy as may be the cloud which hangs over America, is there not a glorious prospect in the future for a free and happy nation? (Cheers.) We in England sympathise with every movement in America. It is not possible for anything to affect and to injure the American people without also touching a chord in the hearts of the English people. (Cheers.) We sympathise with the American people in their attempts to destroy slavery, and we aim in England to destroy serfdom at home. (Great cheering.) We rejoice that the popular Government has stood the test it has in America; we rejoice that the bubble of democracy has not burst—(cheers)—and we hope to see the spirit of democracy carried out in our own land. (Renewed cheers.) Many of us may be told—and it has been said—that that glorious hero of progress, John Bright—(cheers)—wished to Americanise the institutions of England. ("No, no," and cheers.) During the last two hundred years the theory and spirit of British institutions have been carried out to a greater extent in America than they have been in England. (Cheers.) It is England that has gone in the wrong direction. ("No, no," a few hisses, and loud cheers.) It is England which has not trusted to its people—to the honest labour of the land—but has entrusted power to the aristocracy, and we shall not shrink from the duty which we see before us because we are denounced as Americanising the institutions of England. (Hear, hear.) We sympathise with every effort which is made in America to elevate the condition of all the people—we sympathise with them in the destruction of slavery—(cheers)—and we sympathise with them in the efforts which are being made to make the slaves free citizens of the great State of America. (Loud cheers.) Sympathising with them, we hope that Englishmen may move in the same direction. (Cheers.) That it may not be long before honest labour is admitted to full citizenship in our land. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. W. E. BAXTER, M.P. for Montrose, said: Having for the last four years not only been the warm advocate of the cause of the North, but a supporter of the general principles of the great Republican party in North America and of the Administration of President Lincoln, and having during that period, I confess to you, thought very little about any political topic at home, believing that this question in America was one of paramount importance, and involving issues far greater and grander than most people in this country supposed, I must say I stand here to-night to support this resolution with feelings which I can scarcely in adequate terms describe. That struggle has lost one of its greatest, if not its greatest hero—cut off, not in the midst of conflict, but in the hour of victory; and we are here to-night to express our sympathy. I believe we all sympathise with that good cause, though our joy is tempered with a very unlooked for and dreadful sorrow. To my mind there is something awful in reading the account of the tragedy which has taken place at Washington. The most unjustifiable revolt in history has ended in the most dreadful of history's recorded crimes. I want to ask you this question—Is it possible that we have not yet learned all the lessons which are to be derived from this terrible war? My excellent friend, the member for Bradford, has referred to-night to God moving in a mysterious way; and in no respect has that mystery made itself more manifest than in striking down ignorant mortals and the greatest and best men. But is there anyone that imagines that the cause, the glorious cause, of negro emancipation in America, that the triumph of free constitutional government on that continent, and that the final suppression of the slave revolt depended upon the life of a single man? Has any one said, or dared to insinuate, that it was to President Lincoln and Mr. Seward alone that we were indebted to the people of America not entering upon the career of vengeance against the South? Was it necessary that it should be proved to Europe that that great democracy could not only put down revolt—could not only preserve civil order, law, and liberty in the presence of 600,000 armed men—could not only give generous terms to a fallen foe, but could also act calmly, nobly, and generously, though provoked by diabolical deeds? (Cheers.) Was it necessary that any parties in Europe should be taught this lesson? If so, perhaps the next news from America may not be without its moral use, but be an important lesson to us. My acquaintance with America and the deep interest I have taken in its institutions is not of yesterday. I went over to study the American people when a very young man; and though these institutions have their faults, you may depend upon it great principles are being worked out there, and great problems are there being solved, and it requires no prophetic vision for us to see that that republic has a destiny and a future fraught with the greatest possible blessings to the whole human race. (Loud cheers.) Every wise and well-informed man in this country saw at the commencement of this war that it involved the abolition of negro slavery; but to my mind, and I do not know whether in this respect I may differ with some of the previous speakers, and some of the audience, it involves principles even more important still. It involves simply the good working, the power, and influence of constitutional government on the continent of North America. (Cheers.) It is no more nor less than a contest between a great democracy living under the freest institutions ever given to men—(loud cheers)—and a slave-holding aristocracy—(cheers)—and I shall be greatly disappointed and mistaken if this grand and glorious result does not give impetus on this side of the Atlantic—(cheers)—to the cause of progress and reform. I conclude by seconding the resolution which has been moved. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. LYULPH STANLEY, son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, was called upon to support the resolution. He said: I had no idea, when I came into this room to-night, that I should have the honour of speaking to you. I am proud to have this opportunity of adding my testimony to that great and good man, President Lincoln, who has been taken from us thus suddenly and deplorably. I think, in the speeches we have heard to-night, it has been very properly insisted upon that one of the leading principles of his character was, that he was full of gentleness, forbearance, and toleration, even to those insurgents who it is said were to have attempted his life on his passage through Baltimore. (Cheers.) But one of the most striking characteristics of his character was that, while he held firmly to the great principles he was elected to support, he was able to resist slavery by forbearance and tolerance to the people. I had the pleasure about this time last year, in the month of April, to see Mr. Lincoln at Washington. Just after that terrible massacre at Fort Pillow, I was introduced to the President by Mr. Seward, and I recollect the President then speaking of that massacre in the strongest terms, and he was reluctant to believe that any of his countrymen could do such a terrible act as that. I say it was this characteristic of forbearance and generosity to his foes which pre-eminently marked Mr. Lincoln, and which I especially admired in him, connected as it was with firmness of principle—(hear, hear)—and now in the hour of victory I wish them to imitate that resolution which they so well exercised in the hour of defeat. One of the anxieties we felt over here, when we heard of the assassination was lest the people of the North, irritated by so foul a crime, should forget those lessons of justice and duty which Abraham Lincoln taught them. But if we are to preach this lesson we are to remind them also to behave as noble in victory as in defeat. Let us endeavour not to introduce anything at home which shall cause pain in the presence of death. All differences ought to be hushed now, for if we have the true faith in our principles, which I think we have—(hear, hear)—we must feel so certain of their ultimate triumph that we cannot afford to be too bitter upon the blindness of those who are misguided. (Cheers.) After this assassination President Lincoln is honoured not only as a great reformer, but he is crowned as a martyr. (Cheers.) I say, sir, I shall welcome those Englishmen who may not have toiled with us during the heat of the day, but who are willing to come in now at the eleventh hour. (Cheers.) I will meet them with no jealousy and no resentment, but will frankly and fairly bid them come and sit down by us. (Cheers.) I think that better words than we can use are suggested by those used by President Lincoln when he uttered that noble oration after the battle of Gettysburg, at the consecration of the ground where those who had fallen in the fight were buried:—"We can do little for these noble dead, but it is rather for us to be dedicated to that cause for which they died and gave the last full measure of their devotion, so that the cause in which they perished shall not die, but that, so far as lies in us, the Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, it shall not perish from the earth." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. HENRY FAWCETT, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge, rose, amid warm applause, and said: Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, it would ill become me to attempt to describe the character of President Lincoln after the eloquence which we have listened to this evening. I have felt the blow so deeply that I am glad that other people have described his character to you in detail, for I feel that I could scarcely trust myself to do it. (Hear, hear.) All that I will say is this, that search the history of the world and you will not find such a man, such a monarch as he was. (Cheers.) And when we feel that this was his character, I think it ought to give encouragement to every man in the world, however poor and humble he may be, when he reflects that there are a people, whom we must look upon as brothers, flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone, speaking our language, and inheriting our institutions, who have the proud privilege and noble discrimination to select a man of humble origin to carry out a great crisis—(cheers)—and to support him with fortitude whilst passing through a career such as man never passed through before. (Hear, hear.) In their affliction this will be the greatest comfort and consolation to the American people, that they have nothing to reproach themselves with. This will be able to console them in the anguish of their grief, and I feel confident that it will make them determined to consecrate this great and good man's memory, and see that what he gave his life up to shall be achieved; and that through the length and breadth of the American continent there shall never man exist a slave. (Cheers.) I scarcely like to intrude upon private grief. I am glad, however, that we shall send our sincere condolence to Mrs. Lincoln. I have no doubt that she—one of the noblest women that ever had the good fortune to be the companion of the noblest of men—(cheers)—will be able to support herself in this bitter hour of anguish, for I think the noble-minded woman can always be consoled if she has the satisfaction of feeling that it was her companionship, her sympathy, her encouragement, her tenderness, and her feeling which no doubt more than anything else enabled Abraham Lincoln to support himself through the terrible trial. (Loud cheers.) My friend, Mr. Stanley, who has just spoken, has urged this lesson upon us) He said, "Let us be just and generous to those of our countrymen who have differed from us." I will be just and generous to them indeed—(hear, hear)—for I would not have their feelings at the present moment. (Laughter and cheers.) They must be suffering something more than words can describe, and I pity them. (Hear, hear.) My hope will be that for the future they will not have to go through that which I feel certain they have to go through now. I hope that in future, when a great and good man, a man of humble origin, rises to the head of a great and glorious State, and is placed there to emancipate his fellowmen, they will not track his path with calumny—("Hear, hear," and cheers)—and heap upon him everything which can traduce his fair name. I will say no more about them. I will leave them to their reflections. I hope they are repentant, and I will be the last person in the world to say anything to them in the hour of bitter remorse and agonising reproach. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I know it has been said that we ought to make no political allusions this evening, but I say to myself, how can I stand upon this platform, how can I be speaking about the President who led a great cause, and yet not make a political allusion? (Hear, hear.) We must make political allusions. We should sympathise with any people who suffered from assassination. If any ruler upon the face of the earth were assassinated, I trust that my fellow-countrymen would never be slow to denounce the foul and cowardly crime, but it would indeed be a cause for regret if something more than detestation had not gathered us together, this evening, and evoked your enthusiastic sympathy with a great cause—("Hear, hear" and cheers)—and if there was not a feeling of sorrow that he who, in the eloquent language of my friend Mr. Potter, had given up his life to give dignity to labour, should have suffered, and that he should not have lived to receive the gratitude of millions who throughout the world work for daily wages. (Cheers.) I feel confident that of all the resolutions that are taken across the Atlantic as emblems of the generous sympathy of the English people there will be none which will give the Americans more true comfort than those which have emanated from the two great societies—the Union Emancipation Society in Manchester and the Emancipation Society in London—the great societies which have tended to enlighten the English people when there was a danger that this country would disgrace itself by sympathising with the Slave Oligarchy. (Cheers.) Four years ago you could not go into society without returning sick at heart from hearing a people, whose honour ought to be our honour, whose glory ought to be our glory, whose prosperity ought to be our prosperity—from hearing this people, whom we must claim as brothers if we have to fulfil our mission in the world—(hear, hear)—from hearing this people abused and traduced as if they were our bitterest enemies. (Cheers.) What saved the country then? What saved it but the good sense and noble feeling that was at the heart of the English people, for you could not go into a great public meeting without finding that the strongest sentiments you expressed in favour of the North met with the most enthusiastic reception. (Applause.) Why, even the starving millions in Lancashire—(cheers)—they never faltered, they never wavered. (Hear, hear.) I do not think many people in this country know the working classes any better than the leaders of the Southern Confederacy, and they thought that the people who had been excluded from political privileges, cared not for political questions, and that the Lancashire operatives, deprived of their privileges, would force the Government to recognise the South. I remember addressing a large meeting in Manchester when that population was suffering its most severe pangs of hunger and distress, and the feeling of that meeting was, "Let our industry be destroyed for ever, let never a bale of cotton be manufactured in a Manchester mill, rather than that our fair country should disgrace itself by giving the slightest encouragement to those who are fighting for slavery." (Cheers.) I shall be told that I have been wanting in taste in making a political allusion; but I am not making a political allusion. I am simply recognising the moral worth of the industrious classes of this country. (Cheers.) I am glad that in the hour of death the most virulent detractors should forget their enmity to the late President. I think that it does my country honour that all classes should have come forward to express detestation of the crime which has been committed. I recollect well the lines of our great poet—

"There is a soul of goodness in things evil,
And good men observingly distil it out."

If we observingly distil the good that there is in this terrible crime, I think we may have the satisfaction of feeling that it has caused one of the greatest and best men that ever lived to have his worth recognised. It will make the North more earnest in the great cause in which they are embarked, and I believe it has sealed the fate of slavery. (Cheers.) I am sure it will make all who hear me who have sympathised with right and freedom love freedom and liberty still more dearly. I believe it will make those who have detracted, who have heaped insult and abuse upon our North American fellow-countrymen, more careful in future, and think of the evil which they have done and spoken. I don't know how I can better describe Abraham Lincoln's character than by saying that he possessed moral worth, love of truth, and all that makes the man. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. G. SHAW LEFEVRE, M.P. for Reading, next spoke in support of the resolution. He said: I feel I can add very little to the eloquent addresses in which the feelings of this meeting have already been expressed. I think the steamer which leaves our shores to-night will carry over to America a fitting token of the sympathy of the people of this great city for the Americans in their present tribulation. The death of Mr. Lincoln is a great loss, not only to America but to the cause of freedom everywhere. (Cheers.) When I look around this platform and see the various members of Parliament and other gentlemen present, it seems to me natural that the first parties to take the initiative in speaking sympathy to America should be those who have always sympathised with their cause, who have had confidence in their success, and who have loved freedom and hated slavery. It is but natural that those who have felt somewhat differently upon this question should hesitate to obey the call of the Emancipation Society, which has always stood forward in recognising the claims of the negro. Amid the feelings of execration with which we regard this crime, there is one feeling of satisfaction for us, and that is that President Lincoln lived to see the all but success of the great cause for which he struggled so long, his policy justified, and his great merits recognised. Three months ago that would not have been the case. Nobody can doubt that a great change has come over a considerable portion of the press of the country within the last three months. (Hear, hear.) I will not trace the change to its true cause. I believe success had a great deal to do with it—("hear," and laughter)—success which has been crowned by the capture of Richmond, the surrender of Lee, and the great exploits of Sherman. I believe still more is it due to the moderation with which these successes have been treated by President Lincoln, and the anxiety which he has shown to restore peace to his country and to maintain peace with all the world. I have often heard it said what a fortunate piece of luck it was that brought Mr. Lincoln to the top of the tree at such a moment. I don't believe in any such fortunate circumstance. I believe it is all to be attributed to the sound judgment of the American people, who really recognised the great merits of the man long before he was known in this country. Judging him by his speeches and by his public career, they felt confident that he would never betray the great cause for which they fought, and he has justified their choice. It is because I have this faith and confidence in the American people that I have equal confidence in his successor. (Cheers.) The American people who have elected and re-elected Mr. Lincoln, cannot have been wrong in the choice they made of Mr. Johnson. The policy of America is due not to any particular individual, but to the whole people; and I feel confident that for the next four years the policy of Mr. Lincoln will be carried out to its full integrity by his successor. (Cheers.)

Mr. CAIRD, M.P. for Stirling, rose to move the third resolution:—"That copies of the foregoing resolution be placed in the hands of the Hon. C. F. Adams, the American Minister, for transmission to His Excellency the President of the United States, Mrs. Lincoln, and the Hon. W. H. Seward." He said: After the very eloquent tributes which have already been paid to the memory of Mr. Lincoln it is unnecessary for me to trespass long upon your time. I believe that the sympathy which has been universally excited throughout this country, and which is exhibited in the great and enthusiastic meeting to-night, will do much, when carried across the Atlantic, to do away with feelings of doubt and hesitation which were gradually overspreading America as to the sympathy felt for them by this country in their great struggle. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, great though the example has been which the President of the United States has shown in the prosecution of the cause which he has at heart, and which he has been called upon to seal with his blood, I will say this—for I was a spectator of the scene during this war—that probably there is hardly a single family in the North which has not likewise offered up its victim to this cause. (Cheers.) And what is this cause? The cause of the abolition of slave labour—of slave labour which is a conspiracy against free labour all the world over. (Cheers.) What already has been the result even of the cessation of those supplies which have come through the employment of that slave labour? Why, to increase the value of free labour in every country in which the same commodity could be produced. (Hear, hear.) Whether amongst the people of India or amongst the people of Egypt, whether in Italy or on the shores of the Mediterranean, wherever cotton could be produced, the withdrawal of the supply of the slave cotton of America has increased the wages of labour in every one of those free countries. (Hear, hear.) Let us not doubt, gentlemen, that the same result will follow from the employment of free labour in that climate, on that soil, and in that country which nature has so well fitted for the supply of that commodity. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, it is not necessary, as I said before, that I should detain you; but I have a peculiar pleasure in moving this resolution, because it embraces the name of his Excellency Mr. Adams, the American Minister—(loud cheers)—and it enables me, therefore, in mentioning his name, to elicit from my countrymen in this great assembly that expression of respect and esteem which he has won universally from us—(cheers)—by a conduct of firmness, of modesty, and of conciliation in representing the interests of his country which has done more to preserve peace between this country and America probably than that of any other statesman. (Cheers.) I will detain you no longer, but conclude by moving the resolution which I have read to you. (Cheers.)

Mr. GRENFELL, M.P. for Stoke, in seconding the resolution, said: Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, it affords me a melancholy satisfaction to be present upon this occasion, and I should have been very sorry indeed if at the very earliest opportunity which has presented itself in this great metropolis to testify to the people of America our sympathy upon this occasion, there had not been a large and enthusiastic meeting of all those who have throughout this contest felt the deepest sympathy for the cause of the North. (Cheers.) But I believe that every man, woman, and child in England received the intelligence which came the other day with the same feelings. (Hear, hear.) I believe even that those who either from political considerations, which I, for one, think mistaken—(hear, hear)—or from aristocratic traditions in which I do not share—(cheers)—or from commercial reasons in which I have had no hand, have throughout this contest given all the assistance—I was going to say moral, but I can hardly call it moral—("hear, hear," and laughter)—but every other assistance to the South. I say I believe that even they are as well aware as we are of the great evils that are likely to arise from this most horid crime. (Hear, hear.) But I think it particularly fitting that ladies and gentlemen who have had the same feelings throughout this contest should take the very earliest occasion to hold out the hand of sympathy to those who are now mourning, and to shed a tear upon the tomb of that great and good man Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.) This may be considered to be, as the poet said,

"The first dark day of nothingness,"

but, alas! I fear not the last of danger and distress. But we will not weep for Abraham Lincoln. His task is done. We will weep for his disconsolate widow, who has now to tread the thorny paths of this troublesome world alone and unsupported—her glory and her stay gone from her. We will weep for the people who have lost their illustrious chief. We weep even for those earnest soldiers and men amongst the South who have fought in many a battle-field, and who may, perhaps, find—though I hope not—that in the tomb of Abraham Lincoln is buried much of what would have been for them peace and reconciliation. (Cheers.) We will even weep for that country—whatever country that is—that could have produced that dastard assassin, who henceforward will be handed down to posterity along with Balthazar Gerrard, who killed William of Nassau, and Ravaillac, who killed Henry the Fourth. But I say we will glory in the life and death of Lincoln. We will glory in his life, because he has given us an example that birth and education are not everything in this world—(cheers),—and that it is not only crafty monarchs who may have studied the art of government to perfection, but also that it is sometimes an enthusiastic people who have the instinct to discover a real man to do a good action. (Loud cheers.) And I say we will glory in the death of Abraham Lincoln, because we find that on the very last occasion on which he transacted the public duties of his State his last words pointed to peace and good-will towards men. (Hear, hear.) We say that he was eminently a good and a Christian man, and we will all offer up our prayers to-morrow that his example may not be lost either upon his country or upon our own. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then called upon

Mr. CRUM-EWING, M.P. for Paisley, who said: I certainly would not have thought of intruding myself on this meeting this evening had I not been called upon by the chairman. I cordially join with the representatives of the northern part of this kingdom in telling you how sincerely we sympathise with all the proceedings of this meeting, how cordially we join in your expressions of detestation of the horrid crime which has been committed, how much we admire the noble and glorious conduct of that great man who has now gone from us, how much we join with you in detestation of the horrible institution of slavery, and how we rejoice that the system has now been thoroughly put an end to. (Cheers.)

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, who appeared in answer to numerous calls, and who was received with great applause, said they met here to-night to express their horror of an atrocious crime and their homage for a most illustrious man. Whatever differences of political opinion might have agitated the minds of Englishmen, there never could be any difference in the minds of the whole nation in reference to the crime of assassination. (Cheers.) There had been more differences in appearance than in reality throughout this great contest. He hoped that the universal horror at this crime would bring about a speedier manifestation of their homage for the character of that great man who was the victim of it. He was the free choice of the great nation who elected him. He lived amongst them, they knew him well, and they elected him from amongst themselves, and the free choice of such a man to direct their affairs in the great crisis of their history should have been enough to have shielded him in England from vulgar satire and ignorant contempt. (Cheers.) They did homage to the man of the people who had guided the State during four years of the utmost difficulty known to all history, and who had been reelected with greater enthusiasm than he was welcomed at first. They did honour to the man who had faithfully kept his vow to stand by the Constitution, and whose abhorrence of slavery was well known. They honoured the man, almost every month of whose rule saw the inauguration of some further advancement of liberty. They honoured the man under whose auspices Columbia was delivered from slavery. Slavery was forbidden in the Territories, and the odious Fugitive Slave Law was abolished. (Cheers.) They did honour to the man under whose auspices the Black republic of Liberia was recognised, and under whose auspices the slave trade was condemned, and though he did not like capital punishment, if he made an exception it would be to the hanging of a slave-trader. (Cheers.) They did honour to the man under whose auspices the proclamation of emancipation was passed, and though it was said it would be inoperative, who said that it was inoperative now? (Cheers.) They did honour to the man under whose auspices 2,000,000 of blacks had already actually obtained their freedom, and under whose auspices a measure had passed the Legislature for the constitutional change which should prohibit slavery under any circumstances—(cheers)—and they did honour to the man who in the greatest days of his success had shown magnanimity, moderation, and mercy. (Cheers.) America might well lament the death of a President who had restored the Union and who had abolished slavery, which was a curse that was the disgrace, and would have been the ruin, of it; and Great Britain might well lament a President who always manifested courtesy, and wished for peace and friendship between the two countries. He never flattered a certain party by pandering to the passions of a weak and contemptible faction in America, closely related to a weak and contemptible and insignificant faction in Great Britain—(great cheering)—who seemed as if it were their highest desire and grandest ambition to produce discord between these two great peoples. He trusted that this event, sad and lamentable as it was, might bring about a better understanding, and cement peace between the two nations. (Cheers.) Of all the questions of the present day there was none more important than the maintenance of peace between England and the United States. There was no one, whether in the House of Peers or amongst the mob, who ought to say a word to excite hostile passions or engender misunderstandings between the two nations which were the grand champions of civilisation and liberty throughout the world. It was to be hoped that the sad event they now mourned would bring about a better understanding between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) It had been said that Abraham Lincoln was not sincere, but every step in his career had shown that assertion to be a mistake. It was also said that when the North succeeded they would exercise tyranny over the South, but Abraham Lincoln, by pacification, kindness, and benevolence, had shown that to have been a mistake; and so would most of the opinions entertained unfavourable to the North be ultimately acknowledged to be mistakes. Let them trust, therefore, that all parties would now bury all uncharitable judgments and unkind feelings towards their American brethren in the open grave of the illustrious man to whom history would certainly ascribe, not only honesty as a man, sincerity as a philanthropist, sagacity as a legislator, and magnanimity as a ruler, but now also sanctity as a martyr.

Mr. MASON JONES, in compliance with the repeated calls of the audience, next rose, and the applause with which he was received having subsided, he said that he came not there to speak, but to mourn. His heart was too full for utterance, and he was scarcely able to collect his thoughts or to find words adequate to give expression to those thoughts. They stood that night, as the Rev. Newman Hall had eloquently said, beside an open grave. The emblems of mourning in that hall only represented the dark shadow that had fallen upon the civilised world from that dastardly assassin's stroke which laid the noblest man of this nineteenth century low. (Cheers.) They were assembled that night to express words of sympathy and condolence with Mrs. Lincoln. They were assembled to express sympathy and condolence with the American people. One had been plunged into premature widowhood, the other into premature orphanhood by the loss of their father, their guide, their friend. (Cheers.) And, oh! while giving voice to that sympathy, as sincere as it was universal, let it take the only form in which it could be valuable for America, and pray to Him who had announced himself as the judge of the widow and the father of the fatherless in His holy habitation to give them that consolation and that aid which they were powerless to afford. (Cheers.) He had had several interviews with the late President, and the result of those interviews was to give him a profound impression that if nature ever produced a nobleman, the nobility of whom consisted in manliness, honesty, simplicity, truth, and a regard to all the higher interests of humanity, in producing Abraham Lincoln nature had produced that nobleman. (Cheers.) They honoured him that he was the uncrowned monarch of the people. They honoured him as the man who had given to the world a magnificent specimen of the force that resided in the common people. They honoured him as a man who had fought the great battle of free labour against slave labour, of civilisation against barbarism, of the many against the few, of light against darkness, and of heaven against hell. (Loud applause.) He hoped for the sake of their common humanity that the dastards who laid him low were not the leaders in Richmond; but he was free to declare his conviction that it was the diabolical slave system in the South which had produced these men. These men, who called themselves the chivalry and the gentlemen of the South, who would rob a man of his wages, separate husband and wife, send female slaves to the flogging block, burn black men, and poniard white men who wished to enfranchise them, were capable of any atrocity. (Cheers.) The death of Mr. Lincoln was the most desperate calamity that could have befallen the South. In assassinating the President they had assassinated themselves. The slave rebellion was staggering under repeated blows from the gallant armies of Grant, whom he was proud to call his friend, from the brilliant genius of Sherman, who had accomplished the most difficult task that had ever been performed in the history of the world since the retreat of the Ten Thousand, and from the dashing genius of his gallant countryman Sheridan. It was in *articulo mortis*, and now the bullet of the assassin had given it the last stroke. (Cheers.) He believed that a good deal of the antagonism which was felt by a certain class in this country towards America was due to the success of democratic institutions on the other side of the water, and the triumph of the best, mildest, and most merciful Government that ever existed. The prophets prophesied that the bubble would burst. The prophets prophesied falsely. The bubble had not burst, and Republican institutions were not a failure. (Cheers.) The experiment of men governing themselves by the voice of reason had not ended in disastrous failure, and what these classes now feared was that that republic would come out of the terrible crisis to which it had been subjected—one of the most awful ordeals to which ever a Government or a people had been subjected since Governments were formed—purer, chaster, more illustrious, more triumphant than before, and that the moral of that success would give an impetus to the cause of reform and progress in this country which they would be powerless to check. (Cheers.) As they rejoiced over what they thought the failure of popular sovereignty, let them rejoice in its success. (Renewed cheers.) Let them, however, be moderate in their joy, charitable to their foes, and as the deepest punishment that they could inflict upon the recreant Englishmen who had dared to express their sympathy for the slave-owners of the South (cheers)—and who, in doing so, had been false to all the most glorious traditions of their country—as the heaviest punishment which they could inflict upon them, they would leave them to the reflections and the stings of their guilty consciences. (Cheers.) As had been said by Professor Fawcett, Mr. Lincoln four years ago was assailed with every epithet of slander, contumely, and calumny which the fertile imaginations of special correspondents could coin. (Hear, hear.) He was described as the rail-splitter, the buffoon, and the common jester, from whom no good could flow. (Hear, hear.) That description of Abraham Lincoln was accepted as a correct one, and although it did rile the American people it had no effect upon him. The shafts of venom which the public writers, who thus prostituted their ability, pointed at him, never reached him, and he smiled at their impotence and passion combined. (Cheers.) They were now pursuing exactly the same course to Mr. Lincoln's successor, Andrew Johnson. He had read articles within the last fortnight or three weeks in the English press that from his personal knowledge of Andrew Johnson he had no hesitation in pronouncing to be the greatest falsehoods that were ever uttered against a great public man. (Hear, hear.) When he (Mr. Mason Jones) went down to Nashville to see General Rosecrans he had the honour of being introduced to Andrew Johnson, then military governor of Tennessee, by whom he was invited to give a lecture in the State capital of Louisiana. His theme was Joseph Garibaldi. He preached in the capital of that slave State the glorious gospel of freedom, and when he had left the platform Mr. Johnson came to him and said, "Thank you—God bless you! I hope everything you have said of Garibaldi and united Italy will be applicable by-and-by to the United States, and that this cursed institution of slavery, the cause of all our trouble and misery, will be wiped out for ever." (Loud cheers.) It was quite true that Mr. Johnson was a man of humble parentage, and if by his innate genius, power, and ability he raised himself through all the progressive steps which American statesmen go, from the lowest office of mayor of his village to the President of the United States, it reflected immortal honour upon him, and showed that he had not been lifted by an accident, but by the deliberate and careful choice of his country. (Hear, hear.) He begged them to pass no hasty censure upon Andrew Johnson. He was the right man in the right place. (Cheers.) While he confessed he had experienced some of the fears entertained by some of the speakers who had preceded him that this terrible crime would have caused feelings of exasperation, yet he knew what the American people were a Bible reading people, who would act calmly and judiciously, and who would not be guilty of any outrage, which, however justifiable under the circumstances could disgrace their common humanity. (Hear, hear.) What was the proof that he was right? The telegram which had arrived that evening said that in presence of this overwhelming calamity the mob, the despised mob, had conducted themselves as no people under such provocation ever conducted themselves before, and that throughout the whole of the Northern States the most perfect order prevailed. (Cheers.) Andrew Johnson was now at the helm, and he would guide that helm fairly, faithfully, and honestly, trusting and hoping in God, and before long they would see the good ship of the Republic, with colours flying, bearing the words "Peace and friendship to mankind," going into her haven, and the end of her glorious voyage should be the triumph and emancipation of her people everywhere. (Cheers.) Abraham Lincoln was the standard-bearer of the American flag, which was now the flag of the free. (Cheers.) In bearing that standard he had been surrounded by brave and gallant heroes who had proved their courage amidst the desperate fire of many battle-fields, and Andrew Johnson in the future would not falter and fail. The black spot which disgraced that flag had been wiped away, and it was now the symbol of freedom from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and where that flag waved no slave could breathe. (Loud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN here read the memorial from the ladies connected with the Emancipation Society which had been prepared for presentation to Mrs. Lincoln.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD then took the chair, while

Mr. EDMOND BEALES proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Evans for having presided over the present meeting. Mr. Beales said he was requested on the part of the National Reform League to express their cordial concurrence in the object of this meeting, and their deep and earnest sorrow and indignation at the atrocious crime which had struck down one of the largest-hearted and purest minded men that Providence ever raised from the people to preside over a great and free State at a great crisis. (Cheers. [Mr. Beales, as an instance of the views and feelings which actuated Mr. Lincoln throughout his career, then repeated, amid the breathless attention of the audience, the noble address of the President at the field of Gettysburg, part of which had already been quoted by the Hon. Mr. Stanley, and ending with an appeal to his countrymen to cultivate peace among themselves and with all the nations of the earth. Mr. Beales then continued:] There spoke the disinterested and unaffected spirit of the Christian and the philanthropist, and yet at the very moment when that great and good man was about to put into practice those very noble words by exhibiting in the hour of triumph a sagacious clemency to the vanquished, he was slaughtered by a murderous and cowardly ruffian, who cried out as he perpetrated the foul deed, "So may it ever be with tyrants!" That cry was as false as the crime was diabolical. They were both the offspring of him who had been a murderer and a liar from the beginning. (Hear, hear.) They were worthy the Southern slave-holders and Southern partisans, and the principles which slavery engendered. Mr. Lincoln was not slain because he was a tyrant, but because he was the incarnation of freedom, because he had resisted the most brutal and foul of all tyrannies, a nation of tyrants and slaveholders. (Applause.) Honour and glory to his memory, and infamy eternal to all concerned, directly or indirectly, in the immense guilt of his assassination. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the hon. gentleman called upon the assembly to concur in passing a most cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Evans for his kindness in presiding. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, who was received with vehement cheers, rose and said—It gives me pleasure to second the resolution, and most sincerely do I thank you for the deep sympathy which you have expressed for the thirty millions of people on the other side of the Atlantic that are mourning the death of Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.) Has an all-wise Providence ordered that President Lincoln's life should be sacrificed to unite the whole American people in action as one man for the utter extinction of the great curse of slavery? Was it necessary that Abraham Lincoln should now die in order that all ill-feeling between England and America should be buried for ever in oblivion in his grave? (Hear, hear.) May the only strife that shall ever hereafter exist between these two great kindred nations consist in the struggle as to who shall do most to extend the blessings of peace, commerce, civil and religious liberty to every part of the world! (Cheers.) May every other nation be able to say of Great Britain and the United States—"Blessed are the peace-makers!" (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put by the Hon. A. KINNAIRD to the meeting, and carried unanimously, amid loud applause.

Mr. EVANS briefly acknowledged the compliment by saying that the success of that glorious demonstration had amply recompensed him for any services he had rendered. (Loud cheers.)

The meeting then separated.

[We understand that Mr. Garstin kindly provided the mourning drapery for the hall without any charge to the meeting.]

THE BUDGET RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions to be proposed in Committee of Ways and Means on Thursday, May 4, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer :—

REDUCING THE DUTY OF CUSTOMS ON TEA.

1. That, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, in lieu of the duties of Customs now charged on tea, the following duties of Customs shall, on and after the 6th of May, 1865, until the 1st of August, 1866, be charged thereon on importation into Great Britain and Ireland—viz., Tea, 6d. the lb.

INCOME TAX.

2. That, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, there shall be charged, collected, and paid for one year, commencing on the 6th day of April, 1865, for and in respect of all property, profits, and gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act passed in the 16th and 17th years of her Majesty's reign, chapter 34, for granting to her Majesty duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, the following rates and duties (that is to say):—For every 20s. of the annual value or amount of all such property, profits, and gains (except those chargeable under schedule (B) of the said Act), the rate or duty of 4d. And for and in respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and heritages chargeable under schedule (B) of the said Act for every 20s. of the annual value thereof:—In England, the rate or duty of 2d.; and in Scotland and Ireland respectively, the rate or duty of 1½d.—subject to the provisions contained in section 3 of the Act 26th of Victoria, cap. 22, for the exemption of persons whose whole income from every source is under 100*l.* a-year, and relief to those whose income is under 200*l.* a-year.

FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.

3. That, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, and in lieu of the duties now payable in respect of insurances against loss or damage by fire only, there shall be charged, collected, and paid for the use of her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the following duties—that is to say, for and upon every policy of assurance or insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, when by any insurance shall on or after the 25th day of June, 1865, be made of or upon any building, goods, wares, merchandise, or other property from loss or damage by fire only, the duty of 1d. And for and upon any note or memorandum given as a receipt on the deposit of any sum of money, preparatory to the making out or issuing of any such policy as aforesaid, the duty of 1d. And for and in respect of every such insurance as aforesaid which shall be made, or continued or renewed, on or after the said 25th day of June, 1865, a duty of 1s. 6d. for every 100*l.* insured for a year, and at and after that rate for any fractional part of 100*l.* insured, and for any fractional part of a year, as well as for any number of years for which the insurance shall be made, or continued or renewed, but no fraction of a penny shall be charged; and when any such insurance as aforesaid shall be made or renewed at any time between the 27th day of April, 1865, and the said 25th day of June, for any period of time extending beyond the said last-mentioned day, there shall be charged and paid for and in respect of the time intervening between the making or renewing of the said insurance and the said 25th day of June the yearly per centage duty at and after the rate chargeable on the said 27th day of April, and for and in respect of any subsequent period including the said 25th day of June, the rate of duty chargeable according to this resolution; and no return or allowance of duty, except at and after the last mentioned rate, shall be made in respect of time unexpired or otherwise, on any such insurance as aforesaid, which shall have been made or renewed before the said 27th day of April, 1865.

THE AMERICAN ASSASSINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STAR."

SIR,—It is deeply interesting and consoling that humanity amongst all parties is manifesting its horror and execration of the foul assassination of President Lincoln and the cruel attempt at massacre of Mr. Seward. If the inhabitants of St. Pancras are disposed to follow the example of other populous parishes in holding a public meeting to express their sentiments upon the hellish deeds, I shall have great pleasure in placing Milton Hall at their service free of charge.—Yours, &c.,

April 29. WALTER LUDBROOK, Proprietor.

In spite of the cold east wind on Saturday, there was a considerable attendance of the *beau monde* at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington. There were the usual small weekly flower show and promenade, the band of the 2nd Life Guards being in attendance. The following were amongst the visitors:—Lady Bethune, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Wicklow, Lady Egerton of Tatton, Sir Wm. Clay, the Hon. F. Stonor, General Adams, John Lysley, Esq., M.P., the Dowager Viscountess Somers, Lady Ouseley, Lady Gibson, Sir John and Lady Burgoyne, Sir P. V. Pole, Bart, &c., &c.

LATEST TELEGRAMS

(REUTER'S.)

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—CONTINENTAL SYMPATHY.

VIENNA, APRIL 29 (EVENING).

The Government has expressed to the American Minister here, and to the United States Government, through the Austrian representative at Washington, its deep sympathy with the American people on account of the late abominable assassination of President Lincoln. Austria also hopes that that event will not prove detrimental to the re-establishment of peace, and to friendly relations with foreign Powers.

VIENNA, APRIL 29.

On the proposal of Dr. Berger, the Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day unanimously voted an address to the American people, expressing their sympathy on account of the assassination of President Lincoln, and their good wishes for the cause of the United States.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

Funeral service was performed in the Protestant chapels to-day on account of the death of President Lincoln. Many persons of distinction were present.

BERNE, APRIL 29.

The Federal Council has forwarded an address of condolence to the American people, and to the families of President Lincoln and Mr Seward.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON FOR ALGERIA.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

The Emperor left Paris at half-past eight this morning on his journey to Algeria. The Prince Imperial accompanied his Majesty to Lyons, and the Empress to Fontainebleau.

La France of this evening says that the Empress has been appointed Regent during the absence of the Emperor.

Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister, called upon M. Drouyn de l'Huys this morning, to thank him for his condolences relative to the assassination of President Lincoln.

LYONS, APRIL 29 (EVENING).

The Emperor Napoleon has arrived here in good health, and has met with an enthusiastic reception.

His Majesty attended the theatre this evening.

LYONS, APRIL 30.

The Imperial Russian family passed through Lyons at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Emperor Napoleon went to meet the Imperial party at the railway station.

His Majesty left Lyons for Marseilles at 11 o'clock.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

Prince Murat left yesterday for Nice in order to present the condolences of the Emperor and Empress to the Czar on account of the death of the Czarewitch.

PARIS, APRIL 30.

M. de Sainte-Beuve has been appointed senator.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 30.

The condition of King Leopold is still serious. It is stated that Dr. Jenner has been recalled from London, and that another physician has been summoned from Brussels.

ITALY AND ROME.

ROME, APRIL 26 (*via* MARSEILLES).

Signor Vegezzi has been very well received by the Pope, and has had two long conferences with Cardinal Antonelli.

The question relative to the bishops of the former Pontifical provinces has been arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the negotiators. The bishops will return to their dioceses without conditions and without an exequatur from King Victor Emmanuel, who will also not impose upon the prelates the oath of allegiance. The exiled bishops will also return to their sees. The Pope will nominate the new bishops in the kingdom of Naples and in Tuscany. King Victor Emmanuel will appoint those in Piedmont and Lombardy.]

No other question beyond that of the Episcopate has been treated between Signor Vegezzi and the Pontifical Court.

THE RUSSIAN FAMILY.

NICE, APRIL 29.

The Czar has given his benediction to the new Czarewitch. The Russian squadron has sailed for Constadt with the remains of the deceased Grand Duke.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 29.

The new press law has been promulgated.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a semi-official article expressing sympathy with the American people on account of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and hoping that Mr. Johnson will prove himself to be a worthy successor of the deceased President.

SPAIN.

MADRID, APRIL 28 (EVENING).

To-day, in the Congress, Senor Rios Rosas explained his motion for a Parliamentary inquiry into the events of the 10th inst. He said the Ministry could neither dissolve Parliament nor govern with it.

Senor Gonzalez Bravo stated that he considered the motion as a censure upon the conduct of the Government, and called upon the majority to reject it. The proposal was subsequently rejected by 154 against 104 votes.

MADRID, APRIL 29.

The Senate has adopted the bill for the abandonment of Santo Domingo by 93 against 30 votes.

The *Noticias* announces that the Council of Ministers have decided upon expressing to the United States Government the feeling of horror produced in Spain by the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempt upon the life of Mr. Seward.

TURKEY.

THE CONVERSION OF THE INTERNAL DEBT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 28 (11.15 P.M.).

The official documents relating to the conversion of the Internal Debt have just been published. They comprise a report from the Minister of Finance to the Grand Vizier and three laws. A great book of the public debt is created, in which are inscribed 40,000,000 liras, including 29,000,000 liras converted Internal Debt. 4,000,000 liras of new stock will be issued for the benefit of the Treasury, and 7,000,000 are reserved for future issue at intervals of one year.

The sinking fund originally proposed is substituted by the Treasury undertaking to buy 1 per cent. in the open market.

The interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid by the Ottoman Bank half-yearly in Constantinople, London, Paris, Frankfort, and Amsterdam.

The *Levant Herald* states that Mr. Laing will receive 2 per cent. commission on the total amount.

THE SPANISH PASSIVE DEBT.

MADRID, APRIL 30.

The usual monthly auction for the sinking fund of the Passive Debt has taken place.

The prices fixed by the Government were—For the first class interior, 40f. 10c.; second, 23f. 10c.; second exterior, 34f. 60c.

Tenders were sent in at from 39f. 15c. to 40f. for the first interior, and from 22f. 90c. to 23f. for the second interior.

No offers were made for the exterior.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

3.30 P.M.—The Bourse has been heavy. Rentes closed at 67f. 15c., or 25c. lower than yesterday.

THE BRAZILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM LISBON.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 9.

The Monte Videan banks have been authorised to resume cash payments. The Congress of Paraguay has nominated Lopez generalissimo, and has authorised the contraction of a loan for 25,000,000 of piastres.

Twenty thousand Paraguayans threaten to invade the territory of the Argentine Republic, in order to attack Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

Hostilities are expected.

Exchange on London, 25¼ to 25⅜. Coffee, good first, 64 00 to 65.00. Shipments since the departure of the last mail, 50,968 bags, of which 21,276 were for the Channel. Sales, 50,000 bags. Stock, 150,000 bags. Freights to the Channel, 55 to 65.

BAHIA.

Exchange on London, 26. Cotton, 16.000 reis, nominal. Sugar, whites, 27.00 to 28.00 browns, 19.00 to 20.00.

BUENOS AYRES, MARCH 29.

Exchange on London, 49½ to 49¾. Ounces 26 05. Wet salted ox hides exchanged. Dry American hides 33 firmer. Wool firm. Tallow 14¼ to 14½, demand improved. Flour 4 to 5. Refined sugar firm at former prices.

PERNAMBUCO.

Exchange on London, 25¾ to 26. Sugar, 22.00 to 39.00; browns, 18.20 to 24.00. Cotton, 14.000 to 14 750 reis. Market nominal.

The Messageries Imperiales steamer Estramadure arrived at Pernambuco on the 12th inst.

LISBON, APRIL 29.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship Oneida has arrived here with the above mail, and will leave for Southampton this evening with 81 passengers, 166 bales of cotton, 300 bags of coffee, 106 rolls of tobacco, and 129 packages of sundries.

The Parana, with the out mails of the 10th April sailed from St. Vincent on the evening of the 21st April.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The trade and navigation accounts for the month and three months ended 31st March were issued on Saturday. The value of our exports during the three months of this year was as follows :—

January	£10,489,339
February	11,376,214
March	13,770,154

The total value is therefore 35,635,707*l.* for the three months. In the corresponding period of 1864 it was 36,667,381*l.*, and in 1863 it was 27,561,204*l.*

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MAY 1.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Bank Notes Issue (Recommitted) Bill—Committee.
Partnership Amendment Bill—Second reading.
Waterworks Bill—Second reading.
Railways Clauses Bill—Second reading.
Trusts Administration (Scotland) Bill—Third reading.
Isle of Man Disafforestation (Compensation) Bill—Committee.
Writs Registration (Scotland) Bill—Adjourned debate on second reading.
Ways and Means—Committee.
Lancaster Court of Chancery Bill—As amended to be considered.
Police Superannuation Bill—Third reading.
Oxford University (Vinerian Foundation) Bill—As amended, to be considered.
Lahore Bishopric Bill—Second reading.
Union Chargeability Bill—Committee.
Land Debentures (Ireland) Bill—As amended, to be considered.
Chelsea Bridge Toll Abolition Bill—Second reading.
Land Debentures Bill—As amended, to be considered.
Inns of Court Bill—Committee.
Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees (Ireland) Bill—Committee.
Sewage Utilisation Bill—As amended, to be considered.
Viscount Palmerston—That the orders of the day be postponed until after the notice of motion for an Address to the Crown on the assassination of the President of the United States.
Viscount Palmerston—Address to the Crown to express the sorrow and indignation of this House at the assassination of the President of the United States; and to pray her Majesty to communicate these sentiments on the part of the House of Commons to the Government of the United States.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Sir Stafford Northcote—To ask what was the total amount of the booty taken at the Begum's Kotie, Lucknow, in December, 1857, &c.
Mr. Gregory—To ask whether a picture belonging to the nation has been sent to Australia, &c.
Colonel Sykes—To ask whether papers respecting proceedings in China will be laid upon the table of the House, &c.
Mr. Hanbury—To ask if attention has been called to the state of the road lying between Newington Green and Hornsey.
Mr. Cardwell—Bill to authorise the granting of retiring pensions to colonial governors.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The only transaction officially reported in British mining shares on the Stock Exchange is in Great Laxey at 17½, being an improvement of 10s. East Lovell were also 10s. better, but East Caradon and East Russell each declined 5s. In the general market there has been a good demand for Buller, Carn Camborne, North Shepherds, Frank Mills, Harriet, and North Treskerby. East Russell receded to 4⅜ sellers.

In foreign descriptions the dealings were confined to Port Phillip at 1½.

The closing prices were :—

Carn Camborne, 32s 6d. to 35s.; Clifford Amalgamated, 29¾ to 30½; Cooks' Kitchen, 10 to 11; East Basset, 17 to 18; East Caradon, 14 to 15; East Carn Brea, 7 to 7¼; East Lovell, 12½ to 13; East Russell, 4½ to ¾; East Wheal Grenville, 3⅜ to ⅞; Frank Mills, 7 to 7½; Great Wheal Vor, 32½ to 33½; Hallenbeagle, 2⅞ to 3; Marke Valley, 5⅞ to ⅞; North Shepherd, 5⅞ to 6¼; North Treskerby, 3 to 3¼; Providence Mines, 31 to 32; Sithney Metal, 2½ to ⅞; South Condurrow, 3¼ to ½; Tincroft, 16½ to 17; West Seton, 185 to 190; Wheal Buller, 32 to 34; Wheal Crebor, 39s. to 41s.; Wheal Grenville, 3¾ to 4; Wheal Harriet, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Seton, 197½ to 202½; Wheal, Uny, 3¼ to ½.

At Redruth ticketing on Thursday 3,175 tons of ore were sold, realising 15,285*l.* 1s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were :—Average standard, 122*l.* 6s.; average produce, 6⅛; average price per ton, 4*l.* 16s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 196 tons 7 cwts. Compared with last week's sale the decline has been in the standard 2*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 4d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 3*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 6d.

The following dividends have been declared during April :—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
East Caradon	£0 10 0	£3,072 0 0
Wheal Seton	5 0 0	1,980 0 0
Clifford	0 12 0	1,800 0 0
Dolcoath	5 0 0	1,790 0 0
West Wheal Seton ...	4 0 0	1,600 0 0
Marke Valley	0 2 6	1,124 0 0
Wheal Basset	1 10 0	678 0 0
Total		£12,045 0 0

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey left town on Saturday for Osborne, Isle of Wight.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS

SATURDAY EVENING.

The stock markets, notwithstanding an inactive business, closed with improving tendencies. During the earlier hours there was much sensitiveness and even depression, some most monstrous reports being put into circulation as to the American news brought by the China. The condition of the money market, from the circumstance of the demand having incidentally increased, was also made a ground for the insinuation of disturbing statements. The telegrams of the American news, however, created a favourable reaction, and ultimately imparted a considerable degree of strength to the markets, particularly for United States securities, which at the close were in good demand at the best prices of the day. The Board of Trade returns are generally satisfactory.

The demand for money has been active. An increased number of bills have appeared, and the inquiry has received some stimulus from preparations against the 4th. Rates consequently have been rather firm at 3¾ to 4 per cent.

About 120,000*l.* in sovereigns were taken from the Bank to-day for transmission to Antwerp.

The China has brought only 1,000*l.* in gold from New York.

The Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse closed at 67f. 15c., being ⅛ lower than yesterday.

Consols have been steady and rather firm, especially towards the close. They opened and left off at 90¾ to ⅞ for money, and at 90⅞ to 91 for account. Reduced, 88¾ to 89; New Three per Cents, 88¾, ⅞, 89. Bank stock, 242. India stock, 217. The Five per Cent. stock was dealt in at 107. Exchequer Bills are quoted at 4s. to 7s. prem.

The foreign market, and especially the speculative stocks, has been dull and heavy. Mexican, Greek, Spanish, and Turkish have each declined ¼. Consolidés, 53¾ to 54. Russian Five per Cents. of 1862 have advanced ½, and Egyptian stock of the new issue is also ½ higher. The transactions officially reported include :—Six per Cent. Chilian, 102¾; Seven per Cent. Danubian Principalities, 84½; Seven per Cent. Egyptian, 96½; ditto, 1864, 93⅝, 4 3⅞; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Peruvian, 1862, account, 82½; Five per Cent. Russian, 1862, 93¼ to 2¾; ditto, 1864, 92¾ to 3¼; Three per Cent. Spanish, account, 48¼ to 8; ditto, Passive, account, 31 to 30⅞; Spanish Committee Certificate of Coupons not funded, account, 10⅞ to ⅞; Six per Cent. Turkish, 1858, 71½; ditto, 1862, 73¾; ditto, 100*l.* Bonds, 73¾ to 4; Six per Cent. Venezuela, 1864, 41 to ½; Five per Cent. Austrian, ex 10fl., 64¼; Four per Cent. Dutch Certificates, 96.

United States stocks were most inactive at the commencement, owing to the circulation of some most extravagant rumours; but immediately on the receipt of the news by the China they were in very active demand. The Five-Twenty Bonds advanced 4 per cent., the final quotation being 65½ to 66. In Railroads, Illinois improved 2¼, closing at 77 to ½; and Eries 3¼, the last price being 49½ to ¾.

The Confederate Cotton Loan closed at 12 to 13, being 1 lower than yesterday.

Railway stocks, though inactive and rather dull in the first instance, became very firm as soon as the American news was known, and the latest prices were generally the best of the day. The principal demand was for Metropolitan, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Midland stocks. Metropolitan were dealt in at 139, and they closed at 138¾ to 139¼, being 1½ higher than yesterday. Lancashire and Yorkshire and Midland each advanced ⅜; London and North-Western and South-Eastern ¼. South Devon stock advanced 1 per cent. The first and second preferences of the Grand Trunk of Canada are 1 higher. Indian guaranteed stocks steady.

The Ottoman Company, introduced this morning, has been well received, and the shares are quoted at 1 to ½ prem.

Bank shares, though inactive, have in several cases advanced, and the general tendency has been favourable. Oriental Corporation, Hindustan, Continental, and Bank of London are each 1 higher, while City and Chartered of India have severally advanced 2. Merchant and South-Western are ½ higher; Midland ½ lower.

The Finance and Credit Companies have been very steady. Crédit Foncier, ¼ higher. Egyptian Traders firmer.

The principal features in the dealings in miscellaneous securities are a decline of 1 in Smith, Knight, and Co., Société Financière d'Egypte, and Otago Investment. Credit Foncier of Mauritius ½, and Milan Improvements ¼ lower. Ottoman Financial, 2 higher. The new undertakings are quoted : Lion Brewery, 3 to ½; Anglo-Egyptian Navigation, 2¾ to 3¼ prem.; London and Mediterranean Bank, ½ to 1 prem; Plymouth Shipbuilding, 1½ to 2 prem.; Colonial and General Land Credit, 1 to ½ prem.; South African Land and Finance, 1 to ½ prem.; Freehold and General Investment, 1 to ½ prem.; Rio Gas, 1 to ½ prem.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and three months ending the 31st March were issued to-day. The aggregate value of the exports for the month is 13,770,154*l.*, an increase of 214,480*l.*, or about 1½ per cent. compared with the corresponding period last year. For the quarter the exports are put down at 35,635,709*l.*, showing no important difference from those of the like period in 1864. The increase that appears on the month is attributable mainly to enlarged shipments of cotton manufactures, or rather to their enhanced value—the amount under this head being 4,092,102*l.*, exceeding that of last year by 343,144*l.*, or about 9 per cent., whilst in the quantity exported the increase is barely 2 per cent. Some other articles of less moment are also on the favourable side; but linen, silk, woollen, worsted, and most of the principal manufactures, still fall short of last year. The imports of raw cotton in the month are about 7 per cent. larger than in March last year. There is also an increase in the receipts of hemp, tallow, wool, cocoa, coffee, and sugar. There is a large falling off in corn, flour, and tea. The imports of gold and silver during March were 1,355,612*l.*, exceeding the exports by 823,270*l.* On the quarter the excess in the imports over the exports amounts to 1,435,956*l.*

The following are the railway calls due in May, so far as they are at present advertised. The amount is 1,215,513*l.*, making the aggregate called for the first five months of the year 6,840,922*l.*

	Date due.	Already paid.	Call.	No. of shares.	Total.
Gt. Northern £782,900 New Stock issued at 25 pm	15..	50 ℘ ct...	10 ℘ ct...	— ..	£184,879
Gt Western £1,000,000 5 ℘ cent Pref. 1865..	16..	20 ℘ ct...	20 ℘ ct...	— ..	200,000
Imperial Mexican	10..	4 ..	3 0 0..	135,000..	400,000
Lancashire and Yorkshire £5 shares......	1..	dept. ..	1 0 0..	60,755..	60,755
London and S. Western £469,758 4½ ℘ct. Pref.	1..	dept. ..	50 ℘ ct...	— ..	234,879
				Total......	£1,215,513

The conversion of private firms of eminence into companies with limited liability is progressing, two such undertakings having been announced to-day. One is in course of formation for the purchase and extension of the well-known business of Messrs. Moore, McQueen and Co., print, chromo and lithographic publishers, whose finished works are of European reputation. The profits of this business for the last three years have been upwards of 8,000*l.* per annum net, and the purchase money is fixed at 25,000*l.* in cash, extending over twelve months, and 35,000*l.* in debentures, redeemable in from three to five years. The capital is to be 150,000*l.* in 15,000 shares of 10*l.* each, on which it is not intended to call up more than 5*l.*; and Messrs. Moore and McQueen, who give their exclusive services to the company for five years, guarantee for that period a minimum dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, besides consenting to a reduction in the purchase money if the net profits during that time do not realise 12½ per cent. on the paid up capital. The shares have been dealt in to-day at 2½ to 3 prem. Messrs. Froom Brothers are the brokers.

The other business to which the limited liability principle is proposed to be extended is that of Messrs. Harris and Emanuel, brewers, of Roman-road, Holloway, which is to be designated "The Great Northern Brewery." In this case it is proposed to raise a capital of 60,000*l.* in 6,000 shares of 10*l.* each. The business is stated to have been obtained upon advantageous terms, two-thirds of the purchase-money being taken in shares, the vendors remaining to give the company the advantage of their experience. The prospectus points out that large profits are regularly made in the brewery business, and that in the present case there are ample grounds of anticipating favourable results.

The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending the 22nd of April, on 11,841 miles, to 657,310*l.*, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 11,490 miles, to 614,776*l.*, showing an increase of 351 miles, and an increase of 42,534*l.*

With reference to the reduction in the duty on tea, Messrs. Travers and Sons have the following observations in their circular of this day :

The reduction of the duty to 6d. per lb. has taken the trade by surprise, as it was generally supposed that the minor articles of produce would have been relieved this year. The course pursued by Mr. Gladstone, however, in a liberal remission of duty on one article instead of subdividing the surplus in numerous small reductions is judicious in the interests of the revenue. The revenue in a few years will probably recover the present loss by the increased use of tea by the public, and the general well-being of the poorer classes will at the same time be greatly enhanced by the gradual substitution of tea for spirits and beer. The average consumption of tea in 1863 by the population of 22,640,000 adults, excluding children under ten years, was only 3⅞lb. per head. The consumption of the upper and middle classes was estimated at 10lb. per head, that of the working classes at 2⅞lb. The wide difference between the consumption of the richer and poorer classes is at once apparent, and it is evident how great an impulse would be given to tea by lowering the cost. With a consuming population of 25,000,000, at the domestic servants' small allowance of 6lb. a year, the duty-paid deliveries would amount to 150,000,000lb., and with sufficiently low rates these figures would soon be surpassed. The deliveries of tea have doubled in the last twenty years, and although we cannot possibly reckon upon so large an increase in the next twenty, the impulse given to consumption by the reduction of the duty must be very great. The probable effect of the change upon a market which has been so long depressed has yet to be considered, and an improvement in its prospects would be welcomed the more if relief were likely to be afforded to the many losers by the importation of tea during the last twelve months. The estimated stock in the country on the 31st March was 120,000,000lb., against 104,000,000lb. last year. There is thus an estimated excess of at least 16,000,000lb., and the real excess is probably much greater. By the last advices from China, the exports of the present season to this country, to date, had been 112,000,000lb.—more than the extremely heavy shipments of season 1863-4, and it is not unlikely that the receipt of the news of the alteration in duty will cause further large consignments. Merchants will have been too heavy losers of late easily to accede to higher prices and to the shipment of immediate quantities, but the reduction of duty will certainly not tend to shorten supplies. The excess in stock consists entirely of the lower kinds. It is of these that the pressure has been so great on the market, and for these such low prices are given. For fine kinds prices are unusually high, and are likely to continue so; but for low kinds there seemed, until now, no prospect of permanent improvement. When it is considered that a strong useful tea with good leaf can now be profitably sold at 1s. 9d. to 2s. it is evident that the consumption must increase, but it is unlikely in any case that the increase will be sufficiently great to affect prices materially beyond the present rise for some time, and with the surplus stock and the quantity on the water, no permanent improvement can be counted upon. It must be remembered on the other hand that prices are extremely low, that money is plentiful, that the working classes are prosperous, that the end of the American civil war is rapidly approaching, and that, if peace be concluded, it will have a beneficial effect upon the tea trade as well as on the general commercial interests of the country. So far as we can venture an opinion at so early a period after the Chancellor's announcement, it seems most probable that the present change will sustain the rise in prices, but that this rise, as on the last reduction in duty, will be temporary, unless the improvement be kept up by unforeseen events. It would, therefore, be to the interest of the home trade to act with caution in the matter, and not to trust to the improvement being maintained. Shippers in China would also do well not to ship in anticipation of better times being at hand, for the prospects of the market still appear uncertain, and no lasting rise can be relied upon. The date on which the new duty is to come into operation will not be fixed till Thursday next.

The annual meeting of the London and Provincial Law Assurance Society was held to-day, when the directors' report was unanimously adopted. It stated that the amount of the assurances effected in the past year is 309,040*l.*, under 201 policies, the new premiums on which were 10,635*l.* 2s. 9d. The increase of the new business beyond that of the year 1863 is 65,460*l.* in sums assured, and 1,443*l.* 1s. 9d. in new premiums. The total premium income, 56,819*l.* 4s. 8d., exceeds that of the year 1863 by upwards of 7,000*l.*, and the assurances in force on the 31st of December last were 1,854,704*l.* 15s. 8d., being very nearly a quarter of a million in excess of the sums assured at the corresponding date in 1863. The claims in the year 1864 amounted to 25,822*l.*, reduced to 19,135*l.* 7s. by receipt of sums under re-assurances. The society's assets have been increased through the operations of the last year by 51,615*l.* 13s. 3d., or after allowing for the 16,447*l.* outstanding claims above referred to, by 35,168*l.* 13s. 3d., being at the rate of 60 per cent. on the income.

We are requested to state that the share list of the Lion Brewery Company will close on Tuesday, 2nd May, at four o'clock.

The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending April 13 show an increase of 568*l.*

The share list of the Lucan Iron Works Company will close on Saturday next, the 6th May.

The sales of cotton in Liverpool to-day were 10,000 bales at unaltered prices.

The colonial and foreign produce markets continue steady with a healthy demand for most of the leading staples. The supplies declared for public sale in the ensuing week are only moderate. Public tea auctions of some extent will commence on Tuesday, and the announcement of these have tended to moderate inquiries to-day, but the firmness of prices is still well maintained.

BULLION AND SPECIE.

The following is an account of the importations and exportations of bullion and specie registered in the week ended April 26, 1865 :—

IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries from which Imported.	Gold. Oz.		Silver. Oz.
France	3,420	...	114,720
Portugal	8,500	...	—
Cape of Good Hope	3,140	...	—
Australia	8,068	...	—
United States of America ...	4,537	...	—
Other countries	6,681	...	2,921
Aggregate of the importations registered in the week ...	34,946	...	117,641
Approximate value of the said importations...	£134,219	...	£29,113

EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries to which Exported.	Gold. Oz.		Silver. Oz.
Hanse Towns	4,250	...	41,200
Holland	—	...	523,377
Belgium	—	...	48,000
France	7,744	...	47,637
Spain	47,508	...	—
Egypt	93	...	62,614
Other Countries	—	...	1,200
Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week ...	59,595	...	724,028
Approximate value of the said exportations...	£219,404	...	£194,560

PASSPORTS.—LETTS, SON, & Co. provide passports with the requisite visas, mounted on thin linen, and inserted in passport cases. They also keep a large selection of maps and guides to all parts of the world, catalogues of which may be had gratis. Letts, Son, and Co., stationers and map-sellers, 8, Royal Exchange, E.C.—[ADVT.]

SHARE LIST.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

Share Amount.	Railways.	Amount paid.	Closing prices. Saturday.	Business done.
13,14	Birm. Wolv., & Stour Va.	all	—	
Stock	Blyth and Tyne		—	
Stock	Bristol and Exeter.. ..	100	94—96	
Stock	Caledonian	100	132—133	
50	Cork and Brandon.. ..	all	—	
20	Cornwall	all	5½—6½	
50	Dublin and Belfast Junc..	100	63—66	
25	Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction	all	16—17	
Stock	Edinburgh and Glasgow..	100	90—92	91
Stock	Glasgow & South Western	100	106—108	
Stock	Great Eastern Ord. Stock	100	46¾—47¼	47¼
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock	100	7—8	
Stock	Great North of Scotland..	100	—	
Stock	Great Northern	100	131—133	
Stock	Do. A Stk. } Arrear no div until 6s has been pd. to B	100	147—149	147½
Stock	Do. B Stk.	100	131—133	
Stock	Do. New, issued at 25 pm.	60	—	
Stock	Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	100	86—88	
Stock	Great Western—Original..	100	74¼—74¾	74½
Stock	Do. Stour Valley Railway Guaranteed Stock	100	—	
Stock	Do., South Wales ..	100	65—67	
Stock	Do. W. Mid., Oxford	100	52—54	
Stock	Do. Newport..	100	46—48	
Stock	Do. Hereford..	100	101—104	103½a¾
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	121½—122	121¾a½a3
Stock	London and Blackwall ..	100	57¼—58¼	58¼
Stock	London, Brighton, and S. C.	100	107—108	107½
Stock	London, Chatham & Dover	100	41—43	42
Stock	London & North Western	100	122¾—123	122⅞a¾a⅞
Stock	London & South Western	100	87—88	88a⅛
Stock	Man. Shef. and Lincolnsh.	100	61¼—62¼	61
50	Maryport and Carlisle ..	all	—	
12½	Do. do. ½ Shares..	all	—	
Stock	Metropolitan	100	137½—138½	137¾a8
10	Do. New.. ..	4½	3—3½ pm	3¼
10	Do. Extension	2	1¼—1¾ pm	1½a¼
100	Metropolitan District ..	all	99—101	100
100	Do. do.	10	9-10 pm	
Stock	Midland	100	135¼—135¾	135¼a¾
Stock	Do. Birm. and Derby ..	100	105—107	
50	Midland Gt. Wn. (Ireland)	all	—	
25	Do. ½ Shares ..	all	—	
25	Mid Kent	all	—	
Stock	North British ..	100	64—65	64½a¼
Stock	Do. Edin., Perth, and Dun	100	37—38	
Stock	North Eastern—Berwick..	100	110¼—111¼	110¾a11
25	Do. do. G.N.E. Purch..	16	—	pm
Stock	Do. Leeds ..	100	63½—64½	64
Stock	Do. York ..	100	102¾—103¾	103¼
Stock	Do. Carlisle ..	100	—	
25	Do. Stockton & Darl...	all	37—38	37½
25	Do. Do. 1858 & 1859..	23	— pm	
25	Do. Do. 1860 & 1861..	14	9½-10½ pm	9¾
Stock	North London	100	116—118	
10	Do. 1864	5	1—1½ pm	
Stock	North Staffordshire ..	100	78¼—79¼	
10	North and South Wn. Jn.	all	11¼—11¾	
Stock	Scottish Central	100	140—144	
Stock	Scottish North Eastern Aberdeen Stock	100	49—51	
Stock	Do. Scottish Mid. St...	100	—	
10	Shrewsbury & Welshpool	all	—	
Stock	Shropshire Union.. ..	100	61—63	
Stock	South Devon	100	56—57	56
Stock	South Eastern	100	86¼—86¾	86½
20	Staines, Wokin., & Woking	all	8¼—9¼	
Stock	Taff Vale	100	153—158	
10	Do. C	3	3—4 pm	
Stock	Vale of Neath	100	107—109	
Stock	Waterford and Kilkenny	100	—	
Stock	West Cornwall ..	100	45—49	
Stock	W. Hartlepool Harb & Rail.	100	—	
Stock	Do. 4 irredeemable	100	75—78	

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.

Stock	London & Chatham common fund stock, 5 ℘ c...	100	99—101	100

DEBENTURE STOCKS.

Stock	London and S. Wn. 4 ℘ c.	100	93—95	93½a¾

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

100	Atlantic and St. Lawrence	all	55—58	
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Cent. India, gua. 5 ℘ c..	100	103¾—104¾	103¾
20	Do. F shares	4	par—½ pm	
20½	Buffalo & Lake Huron	all	4—4½	
10	Do. Preference..	all	8½—9½	
100	Buffalo, Brant. & Goderich 6 ℘ c. bds. 1 Aug., 1872	100	—	
100	Do. do. 1 July, 1873..	100	65—70	
100	Do. do. 1 June, 1874..	100	—	
Stock	Calcutta & S. Eastn. 5 ℘ c.	100	99—101	
Stock	Cape Town & Dock 6 ℘ c.	100	75—85	
100	Demerara, 7 ℘ c. ptl. pref.	all	101—103	
Stock	Eastn. Bengal, gua. 5 ℘ c.	100	102—104	
Stock	East Indian, gua. 5 ℘ c..	100	104—105	104¼
20	Do. J Extension..	10	¼—¾ pm	
Stock	Grand Trunk of Canada..	100	18¾—19¾	
100	Do. Equipt. mort. bds..	all	85—88	
100	Do. 1st pref. bonds	all	64—66	x in
100	Do. do. deferred	all	51—53	x in
100	Do. 2nd pref. bonds	all	55—57	x in
100	Do. do. deferred	all	45—48	x in
100	Do. 3rd pref. stock	all	45—48	x in
100	Do. do. deferred	all	43—45	x in
100	Do. 4th pref. stock	all	25—27	x in
100	Do. do. deferred	all	22—25	x in
Stock	Gt. Indian Penin., g. 5 ℘ c.	100	103¼—104¼	104a¾
20	Do. do...	12	¼—¾ pm	
20	Do. New.. ..	2	¼—¾ pm	
Stock	Gt. S. of India, gua. 5 ℘ c.	100	101—103	
Stock	Do. 4½ ℘ c. ..	100	—	
Stock	Do.	2	—	
20¼	Gt. Western of Canada ..	all	10¼—10¾	10½
20¼	Do. New ..	15	1¼—1 dis	
100	Do. 6 ℘ c. bds. pay. 1873	all	88—92	
100	Do. 5½ ℘ c. do. 1877-8	all	78—82	
10	Indian Branch	2	¼—¾ dis	
Stock	Madras gua. 5 ℘ c. ..	100	103—105	
Stock	Do. do 4½ ℘ c. ..	100	94—96	
Stock	Do. do. 4¾ ℘ c. ..	100	89—91	
20	Do. Fifth Extension..	2	—	
Stock	Melbourne Corp. 6 ℘ c..	100	—	
50	Do. and Hobson's Bay	all	64—66	
60	New Brunswick & Canada Class A & and B..	all	5—6	
..	N. Rail. of Canada ..	100	82—84	
Stock	Scinde, gua. 5 ℘ c..	100	101¼—102¼	
Stock	Do. Delhi do. ..	100	101¼—102¼	
20	Do. do. do...	2	¼ dis—par	
Stock	Do. Punjaub do.	100	101¼—102¼	
Stock	Do. Indus Stm. Flotilla	100	94—97	

FOREIGN.

20	Antwerp and Rotterdam..	all	10—10½	
20	Bahia and San Francisco..	all	14—15	
6	Belgian Eastern Junction	all	1¼—1¾	
20	Buenos Ayres Gt. Southn.	15½	— dis	
20	Central Argentine.. ..	6¼	3½—3 dis	
10	Copenhagen.. ..	6¼	— dis	
100	Copiapo Extension ..	all	—	
10	Do. do. ..	all	3½—4½	
100	Dunaberg and Witepsk ..	30	—	
20	Dutch Rhenish ..	18	6½—7 pm	6¾
20	Do.	all	—	
20	Eastern of France.. ..	all	20¼—21¼	
20	Grand Russian, 5 ℘ c. ..	all	—	
20	Great Luxembourg ..	all	13¼—13¾	13½
20	Imperial Mexican Railway	4	2—1½ dis	
20	Italian Junction ..	all	—	
20	Lemberg-Czernowitz ..	7	2—1 dis	
20	Medoc.. ..	10	—	
20	Namur and Liege } By gua. 14f. ℘ an.. } the	all	8½—9	
20	Do. gua. 6 ℘ c. } Belg. pref. .. } Govt.	all	19¼—19¾	
16	Northern of France ..	all	41—42	
16	Do. New (issued at £23)	15	—	
20	N. Rail. of Buenos Ayres	all	7—8	
10	Do. 7 ℘ c. ..	6	1 dis—par	
10	Norwegian Trunk pref. ..	all	—	
20	Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	all	9¼—10¼	
20	Paris, Lyons, and Medite.	all	37½—38½	
20	Paris and Orleans.. ..	all	33—34	
20	Recife and San Francisco	all	13—14	13½ xd
20	Royal Danish ..	all	18—20	
20	Royal Sardinian ..	9	—	
6	Royal Swedish ..	all	¾—1¼	
4	Do. 7 ℘ c. ..	all	¾—1¼	
20	Sambre and Meuse ..	all	6½—7½	
10	Do. 5½ ℘ c. pref. ..	all	9¼—9¾	
20	San Paulo, gua. 7 ℘ c. ..	all	17—18	
20	S. Austrian and Lom-Ven.	all	21¼—22¼	21¾
20	South Eastern of Portugal	18	— dis	
20	Southern of France ..	all	23—24	
20	Turin and Savona.. ..	14	10—8 dis	
20	Do. do. ..	all	9—11	
20	West Flanders ..	all	8½—9½	
20	Do. 5½ ℘ c. pref. ..	all	9½—10	
20	Wn. & N. Wn. of France..	all	20¼—21¼	

FOREIGN MINES.

5	Port Phillip	1	1—1½	1½

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Capital.	Company.	Rate.	Closing prices.	Business done per £100.
£ 1,110,000	East Indian	5	—	103¾

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES & RAILWAYS

Rate of Interest.	—	Per dollar	Closing prices.	Business done.
	Redeemable			
6 ℘ c.	Maryland	Sterl.	53—54	
6 ℘ c.	United States 5-20 ..1882	4s. 6d.	61½—63½	62a1¾
6 ℘ c.	United States .. 1881	4s. 6d.	—	
5 ℘ c.	Do. 1874		—	
5 ℘ c.	Virginia State ..	Sterl.	45—50	
6 ℘ c.	Do.	4s. 6d.	39—41	40a39a40
7 ℘ c.	Atlantic & Gt. Wn., N. Y. sec., 1st mortgage 1880	..	69—71	
..	Do. 2 do. 1881	..	62—64	
..	Do. Penn. do. 1877	..	68—70	
..	Do. 2 do. 1882	..	62—64	63
..	Erie Shares, $100 all paid	..	48—50	[illegible]
..	Do. 7 ℘ c. pref...	..	60—63	
7 ℘ c.	Do. 1 mort. 1867	..	—	
..	Do. 2 do. 1869	..	—	
..	Do. 3 do. 1883	..	—	
..	Do. 4 do. ..	..	—	
..	Do. 5 do. ..	..	—	
6 ℘ c.	Illinois Central .. 1875	4s. 2d.	76—78	
7 ℘ c.	Do 1875	4s. 6d.	—	
..	Do. do. 100 all paid	..	17—18	17½a¾
7 ℘ c.	Marietta & Cinn. Rl. Bds.	..	66—68	
6 ℘ c.	Michigan Cent. convt. 1869	..	—	
..	Do. Sink. Fund, 1 mort. convertible .. 1882	..	—	
..	Do. $100 shares	..	—	
6 ℘ c.	New York Cent. sink 1883	..	—	
7 ℘ c.	Do. 1864	..	—	
..	Do. sink 1876	..	—	
..	Do. convt. bds. 1876	..	—	
..	Do. $100 shares	..	—	
7 ℘ c.	Panama Ry. 1st mort. 1865	Sterl.	—	
..	Do. 2nd do. 1872	..	100—102	
6 ℘ c.	Pennsylvan. Railrd. Bonds 1st. mort. convertible ..	4s. 6d.	—	
..	Do. 2nd mort. ..	Sterl.	80—82	
..	Do. $50 shares ..	..	35—40	
6 ℘	Phil. & Reading bds 1870	4s. 6d.	—	

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Share Amount.	—	Amount paid.	Closing prices. Saturday.	Business done
..	British Columbia, 6 ℘ ..	100	..	
..	Canada Gov., 6 ℘ c., Jan. & July, 1877-84..	100	94—96	
..	Do. 6 ℘ c., Feb. & Aug.	100	93—95	
..	Do. 6 ℘ c., Mar. & Sept.	100	93—95	
..	Do. 5 ℘ c. Jan. & July.	100	82—84	83½
..	Do. 5 ℘ c. Inscribed Stk.	100	81—83	
..	Cape of Good Hope 6 ℘ c. Dec. 1873 ..	100	103—106	
..	Do. April & Oct., 1880-4	100	104—106	
..	Do. do. 1890-1	100	105—107	
..	Do. Jan. & July, 1891..	100	100—103	
..	Do. 5 ℘ c. 1900	100	91—93	
..	Ceylon, ℘ c. Nov. 1882..	100	104—106	
..	Do. do. 1878..	100	110—112	
..	Mauritius, 6 ℘ c. Jan. & July, 1873	100	103—105	
..	Do. 1878	100	105—107	
..	Do. 1882, May & Nov.	100	107—109	
..	Do. 1886 ..	100	—	
..	Natal Government, 6 ℘ c.	100	103—105	
..	N. Brunswick Gov., 6 ℘ c.	100	93—95	
..	N. S. Wales Gov., 5 ℘ c. Jan. & July, 1888 ..	100	99—101	
..	Do. do. 1871-6	100	93—95	
..	Do. do. 1888-92	100	91—93	92½a¾
..	New Zealand, 6 ℘ c. ..	100	104—106	
..	Do. 5 ℘ c. ..	100	88—90	
..	Nova Scotia Government, 6 ℘ c. sterling, 1875 ..	100	94—96	95½
..	Queensland Gov. 6 ℘ c., Jan. & July ..	100	103—105	
..	S. Austral. Gov., 6 ℘ c. 1868-9	100	—	
..	Do. 1876 & upwards ..	100	107—109	
..	Victoria Gov., 6 ℘ c. ..	100	—	
..	Do. do. April & Oct.	100	107½—108½	

BANKS.

100	Agra & Masterman's ..	50	110—114	
50	Do. New	25	55—58	
50	Albion..	10	4—3 dis	
100	Alliance	25	7½—8½ pm	8
100	Do. issued at 20 pm. ..	15	7—8 pm	
20	Anglo-Austrian ..	6	1¼—2 pm	
20	Anglo-Egyptian ..	12½	½ dis—½ pm	
50	Anglo-Italian ..	15	4—3 dis	
50	Asiatic Banking Corpn., Issd. £15 pm. £7 10s. pd.	2½	10—11	
40	Australasian.. ..	all	68—70	
40	Do. New	all	67—69	
20	Bank of British Columbia	15	1—2 pm	xd
25	Bank of Egypt ..	all	30—32	
100	Bank of London ..	50	135—145	
20	Bank of Otago ..	7	2½—1½ dis	
100	Bank of Queensland	25	3½—2½ dis	2¼
50	Bank of Victoria, Australia	25	43—45	
10	Bank of New Zealand	10	6½—7½ pm	
20	Brazilian & Portuguese ..	10	par—½ pm	
50	British & Californian ..	7½	3½—2½ dis	
50	British North American..	all	43—45	
20	Chtd. India, Aust. & China	all	25—30	28
25	Chtd. Mer. Ind. Lon. China	all	51—53	
100	City	50	110—115	111
100	Colonial	25	40—42	
33.11	Commercial of Canada ..	all	—	
100	Coml. of India & the East	all	33—35	xd
18	Consolidated Bank	4	6½—6¼ pm	[illegible]
100	Continental	25	4—2 dis	
100	Do. New	15	3½—2½ dis	
50	East London.. ..	5	¼—1 pm	¾
50	Eastern Exchange.. ..	5	1½—0¾ dis	
20	English, Scot. & Australn.	20	19½—20½	
20	English & Swedish..	15	4—3 dis	
20	European Bank ..	15	2½—1½ dis	
100	Hindustan, China, & Japan	23	4 dis—par	
100	Do. issued at 3 pm. ..	25	4 dis—par	[illegible]
100	Do. New	15	4 dis—par	[illegible]
100	Imperial	20	9-11 pm	[illegible]
20	Imperial Ottoman.. ..	10	6¼—6¾ pm	
20	Ionian	all	28—30	
25	Do. New	5	par—1 pm	
20	Land Mort. Bank of India	4	¼—¾ pm	xd
50	London of Mexico & S. Am.	12½	2½—1½ dis	
100	London Bank of Scotland	13	8—6 dis	
100	London & Brazilian ..	20	4—6 pm	
100	London, Buenos Ayres, &c.	10	9-10 pm	
25	Do. New, issued at 1½ pm.	10	1½—2½ pm	
100	Lond., Birm., & S. Staff..	22	10—8 dis	
25	London Chtd. of Australia	all	23½—24½	24
50	London & County	20	76—78	
100	Lond. Hamb. Cont. Exch.	18	16—15 dis	
100	London Joint Stock ..	15	48—50	49a½a9
100	London & S. African ..	all	22—23	[illegible]
100	London & S. Western ..	20	par—1 pm	[illegible]
100	Do. New.. ..	12½	par—1 pm	
50	London and Venezuela ..	10	5—3 dis	
100	London & Westminster ..	20	94—96	
50	Merchant Bank ..	25	¼—1¼ pm	[illegible]
50	Mercantile & Exchange ..	10	3—2 dis	[illegible]
100	Metropolitan & Provincial.	20	3½—2 dis	
100	Do. do.	10	3½—2 dis	
100	Midland	20	3—2 dis	
100	National of Liverpool ..	10	6—8 pm	
100	National Provl. England..	42	—	
20	Do. 2nd issue ..	12	—	
20	Do. 3rd issue ..	18	—	
50	National Bank ..	30	95—98	
50	Do. New	25	91—93	
20	New South Wales.. ..	all	43—44	
10	New Zealand Bk. Corpn..	1	½ dis—½ pm	
10	Do. New	1	—	
20	North Western ..	7½	3½—4½ pm	
25	Oriental Bank Corporatn.	all	51—53	xd
25	Do. New, iss. at 20 pm.	all	—	
50	Provincial Banking Corpn.	5	3½—2½	
50	Do. do. ..	10	3—2 dis	[illegible]
100	Provincial of Ireland ..	25	87—89	
10	Do. New	all	—	
20	Scinde, Punjaub, & Delhi.	10	1½—0 dis	[illegible]
10	Do. issued at 2 pm. ..	2	—	[illegible]
25	South Australia	all	34—36	
25	South Eastern	10	3—4 pm	13½a14
100	Standard of Brit. S. Africa	25	3—2 dis	xd
100	Do.	25	3—2 dis	xd
100	Do. issued 6 pm. ..	10	3—2 dis	xd
25	Union of Australia ..	all	54—56	[illegible]
25	Union of Ireland ..	22	5—3 dis	
50	Union of London	15	53—55	

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Anglo-Mexican Mint ..	all	17½—18½	
20	Atlantic Royal Mail Steam	all	—	
25	Australian Agricultural ..	20	18—20	
25	Australian Mort. Land, &c.	3	½ dis—½ pm	
10	[illegible] Tea Estates ..	3	½ dis—½ pm	
10	Berlin Water Works ..	all	10—10½	
5	Bombay Gas	all	5½—6½	
5	Do. 2nd Issue	3	½—1½ pm	
5	Do. 3rd Issue ..	1	—	
50	British American Land ..	40	24—28	
Stock	British & Irish Mag. Teleg.	100	60—65	
20	British Indian Tea ..	14	1¼—1½ dis	
20	British Iron..	17	—	
2½	Canada Agency Associatn.	5s	—	
33⅓	Canada Company ..	all	50—53	
10	Canadian Loan & Invest..	2½	½ dis—par	
10	Ceylon Company ..	7	2½—3½ pm	
20	City of London Real Prop.	5½	½—¾ dis	
20	City of Milan Improvmts.	5	3½—3½ pm	[illegible]
20	Do.	all	½ dis—½ pm	
50	City Offices	7½	3½—2½ dis	
50	Commercial Union (Insur.)	5	3—3½ pm	
10	Co. of African Merchants	3	¾—¼ dis	
50	Consolidated Discount ..	10	6—4 dis	
10	Continental Union Gas ..	10	¾—1¼ pm	
10	Do.	all	—	
100	Contract Corporation ..	5	4—2 dis	1
25	Cop. Miners of Eng., pref.	all	18—19	
20	Credit Foncier, &c. of Eng.	5	3½—3¾ pm	[illegible] xd
20	Do. New	5	— pm	xd
50	Credit Fonc. of Mauritius	10	5—4 dis	4¼
Stock	Crystal Palace	100	36—39	
Stock	Do. pref.	100	109—114	
Stock	Do. 6 ℘ c. perpetl. deb..	100	109—114	
100	Discount Corporation ..	20	7—5 dis	[illegible]
10	Eastern Assam Tea ..	1	par—½ pm	
50	E. Indian Financial ..	7½	3—2 dis	5½
20	E. India Irrigatn. & Canal	10	3—2 dis	
20	Ebbw Vale	10	2—1½ dis	
20	Egyptian Coml. & Trading	4	½—1 dis	[illegible]
Stock	Electric Telegraph.. ..	100	114—116	
5	English & Austral. Copper	all	1¼—1¾	
50	English & Foreign Credit	7½	3—2 dis	
100	English & Scottish Marine	5	par—½ pm	
10	Fairburn Engineering ..	6	1—1½ pm	[illegible]
20	Financial Corporation ..	3	1½—1¼ dis	
50	Financial Discount ..	10	6—5 dis	
20	Fore Street Warehouse ..	5	4½—4¾ pm	
50	Gellivara	10	10—9 dis	
20	Gen. Credit, &c. of London	4	1½—2½ pm	[illegible]
15	General Steam Navigation	14	25—27	
50	Home & Col. Assurance ..	5	½ dis—par	
10	Hong Kong & China Gas..	all	—	
20	Hudson's Bay	all	15¼—15¾	
50	Humber Iron Works ..	15	11—9 dis	[illegible]
10	Impl. Merc. Credit Assocn.	5	1—1½ pm	[illegible]
2	Indian Carrying Company.	1	¼ dis—par	
50	International Contract ..	10	2½—1½ dis	
20	International Financl. &c.	6	1—1½ pm	
20	International Land Credit	5	1—0½ dis	
50	Italian Land.. ..	10	—	
20	Italian Irrigation Canal ..	all	15—16	
100	Do. 6 ℘ c. bonds ..	all	82—84	
25	Joint Stock Discount ..	10	2½—2 dis	[illegible]
50	Land Credit of Ireland ..	5	—	
50	Land Securities	5	2—1 dis	
25	London African Trading..	10	7—6 dis	
25	London & Caledn. Marine	5	par—½ pm	
10	London County Land, &c.	1	par—¼ pm	
5	London District Telegraph	all	1—1½	
50	London Financial Assocn.	15	7—7½ pm	[illegible]
4	London General Omnibus	all	3—3½	
50	London & Glasg. Engineer	15	12—10 dis	
50	Lond. Ital. & Adriatic Stm.	10	6—4 dis	
50	London Mercantile Disc...	10	8—6 dis	
20	London Provincial Marine	2	1—1½ pm	
20	Madras Irrigation & Canal	10	½ dis—½ pm	
20	Do.	all	19½—20½	
24	Marine Investment ..	4	2½—1½ dis	
20	Mauritius Land, Credit, &c.	3	par—½ pm	[illegible]
10	Meditn. Exten. Telegraph	all	3½—4½	
50	Millwall Iron Works ..	5	1½—2 pm	
20	Natal Land & Colonis. Co.	5	1 dis—par	
25	National Discount Co. ..	5	10-10½ pm	[illegible]
50	National Financial ..	10	3—2 dis	
25	National Provinl. Marine.	2½	½—0¼ dis	
100	Nation. Steam Navigation	20	6½—5½ dis	
20	Nerbudda Coal & Iron ..	5	2 dis—par	
20	Do. New	2	1 dis—par	
25	N. Zealand Trust & Loan.	2	¼—1 pm	
10	Northern Assam Tea ..	1	¼—¼ dis	
Stock	N. British Australasian ..	100	45—55	
50	N. British & Merc. Insur.	6¼	17¼—18¼	
2	Nova Scotia Gold & Land.	all	1—2	
2	Do.	1½	1—0½ dis	
25	Ocean Marine (Insurance)	5	18½-19½ pm	
20	Oriental Commercial ..	7	½—1½ pm	
50	Oriental Financial ..	10	8—6 dis	[illegible]
1	Oriental Gas..	all	1¼—1½	
1	Do. New	all	¼—¾ pm	
10	Oriental Inland Steam ..	10	2¼—2¾	
10	Otago & Southland Invest.	2	2—1 dis	
50	Ottoman Financl. Assocn.	15	4—2 dis	[illegible]
5	Ottoman Gas	5	2—1 dis	
10	Panama, New Zealand, & Australian Royal Mail	7	6½—7	
8	Do.	all	4¼—5¼	
10	Do. New	7	1—0½ dis	
Stock	Peel River Land & Mineral	100	40—43	
50	Penin. & Oriental Steam..	all	83—85	84½
50	Do. New	25	22—24 pm	
10	Quebrada, Land, Rail, &c.	6½	2½—1½ dis	
50	Rhymney Iron	all	28—30	
15	Do. New.. ..	all	8—9	
15	Rio de Janeiro City Impts.	all	23½—24½	
25	Do.	7	2¼—1½ dis	
20	Rio de Janeiro Gas ..	5	—	
100	Royal Mail Steam.. ..	60	93—95	94½
Stock	Scottish Australian Invest.	100	130—135	133
Stock	Do. do. ..	100	—	
50	Silver's Indiarubr. Works.	15	—	
50	Smith, Knight, & Co. ..	5	4½—3½ dis	[illegible]
20	Société Financ. d'Egypte..	10	3½—2½ dis	[illegible]
50	S. African Mort. & Invest.	5	2—1 dis	
25	South Australian Land ..	all	29—31	
Stock	Submarine Telegraph ..	100	45—48	
1	Do. scrip	all	¾—1	
20	Telgh. Constn. & Mainten.	8	par—½ pm	[illegible]
20	Thames & Mersey Marine.	2	½—¾ pm	
10	Trust & Agency of Austra.	3	½—1 pm	
20	Trust & Loan Upr. Canada	3	½ dis—½ pm	
20	Union Marine, Liverpool	2	1½—2 pm	
8	U. Kingdom Telegraph Co.	all	2—1 dis	
20	Universal Marine Insur...	5	1¼—1½ pm	
10	Upper Assam Tea	3½	3¼—3½ pm	
10	Do.	all	17—20	
20	Van Diemen's Land ..	23½	8—10	
50	Warrant Finance	10	2—1 dis	
50	W. India and Pacific Stm.	18	1½—0½ dis	

MARKETS.—SATURDAY.

THE CORN TRADE.

CAMBRIDGE.—We had not a large supply of wheat at our market to-day, there being a sprinkling of white and red descriptions. The face of the country is looking a great deal better around here, and agricultural prospects in general are more promising. There was a moderate attendance of buyers, and the trade was somewhat improved. Higher prices were asked than millers were willing to give, but samples were for the most part taken off at an advance of 1s. per qr. on the currencies of the week preceding. General runs of white realised 36s. to 39s.; ditto, red, 37s. to 37s. per 36 stone. The show of barley was of a limited character, and the tone of the demand was moderate. The best descriptions were taken off at about late prices, while inferior samples were quite as cheap as on the week preceding. Prices ranged from 26s. to 30s. per qr. Of oats there were very few samples shown, and the inquiry was good; sellers consequently demanded more money, and a small advance was established without difficulty. New, 22s. to 25s.; fine, 27s. per 24 stone. There was a very thin sprinkling of beans, which came to hand in tolerable condition. The demand was firm, and the best sorts were disposed of at an advance of 1s. per qr.; secondary lots may be quoted at fully late rates: new, 39s. to 41s.; fine, 42s. per 38 stone. Of peas the show was very limited, and the tone of the trade was firm at about 6d. per qr. more money than last Saturday; new, 36s. to 41s. per qr.

DERBY.—The weather during the past week has been highly favourable for vegetation, but there has been little or no rain. A few genial showers would now be of immense benefit. At our corn market yesterday there was only a moderate quantity of wheat on offer from the growers. The recent upward advices from the leading markets caused farmers to ask extravagant prices; to these buyers were not willing to accede, but eventually a fair business was done at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. on the currencies of the week previous. New white sorts found buyers at 40s. to 45s.; new red, 37s. to 42s. per 36 stone. There was not much barley showing. The malting season being now all but over there was sufficient to meet the demand, and samples generally changed hands at little or no alteration from the rates of last week; malting, 32s. to 34s. per qr.; grinding, 26s. to 29s. per 36 stone. The supply of oats was by no means abundant, and samples were of pretty fair quality. The demand proved firm, and sellers were enabled to make the extreme currencies of the week previous; the best sorts were rather dearer: old, 24s. to 27s.; new, 20s. to 21s. per 24 stone. Of beans the show was very short and not sufficient to meet the inquiry. Sales were effected at fully as much money as heretofore; old, 43s. to 46s.; new, 36s. to 46s. per 38 stone. Peas were very scarce and dear. Super flour, 32s. to 33s.; fine, 26s. to 29s. per sack.

GLOUCESTER.—At this day's market the supply of samples of English wheat and country attendance was unusually small, and an advance of about 1s. per qr. was made on all good samples, but it was paid with reluctance, and a similar advance was obtained on foreign. Barley, oats, and beans were all 6d. to 1s. per qr. dearer.

LINCOLN.—Our annual fair being held this week, and terminating yesterday, there was only a limited supply of wheat at that day's market. The attendance was also less than usual; samples of wheat came to hand in fair condition. Since last week the weather has generally been fine and warm, and spring corn has made very favourable progress. The young wheat plant has a very satisfactory appearance. There was a healthy feeling in the demand, and the best qualities were held for 2s. per quarter more money than last week. Other descriptions were a slow sale and prices advanced 1s. per quarter. Samples of new red were disposed of at 37s. to 40s.; ditto new white, 40s. to 45s. per 36 stone. The supply of barley was again of a limited character, and only few good sorts came to hand. Grinding sorts met a fair demand at the extreme prices of the week preceding, but there was not much change in the value of malting qualities. Fine, 32s. to 35s.; runs, 27s. to 30s. per quarter. There was a less supply of oats, the inquiry for which continues firm, and the business done was at prices the turn in favour of the seller. New, 22s. to 23s.; old, 25s. to 28s. per 24 stone. Beans came very sparingly to hand, and the demand was tolerably good, sellers realising rather more money than on the week previous. Old, 40s. to 42s.; new, 37s. to 40s. per 38 stone. Very few peas were on offer, and these met a ready sale at remunerative quotations. The pastures are improving.

NEWCASTLE.—Wheat in good supply from farmers to-day, fair coastwise and large foreign arrivals. Demand good, at about 1s. advance. Barley the turn easier. Oats and other articles firm.

NORWICH.—The supply of wheat was only limited at this market to-day, and the trade ruled firm at an advance of about 1s. per qr. for all good qualities. The barley trade is now quite a nominal one on late terms. The young wheats are not spoken of very favourably in Norfolk. Some fields which looked well earlier in the spring have greatly improved; but where the plant was thin and sickly there the improvement has been very small, and many fields have been ploughed up and sown with barley. Barleys have been planted in good order, have sprung up rapidly, and are looking well. White wheat (weighing 63lb. to 64lb.), 44s. to 46s.; red ditto (weighing 62lb. to 64lb.), 38s. to 40s.; best malting barley (weighing 55lb. to 56lb.), 30s. to 33s.; runs ditto (weighing 54lb. to 55lb.), 28s. to 30s.; distilling ditto (weighing 52lb. to 53lb.), 24s. to 26s.; oats, 24s. to 26s.; beans, 37s. to 39s.; peas (maple), 36s. to 39s. per qr. Flour, 26s. to 28s. 6d. per sack. Averages: Wheat, 2,163 qrs., 38s. 9d.; barley, 1,149 qrs., 30s. 6d.; oats, 5 qrs., 23s. 6d.

NOTTINGHAM.—The show of wheat was small, and trade tolerable, at 1s. per qr. advance. Barley as before. Oats and beans were the turn dearer.

OXFORD.—The attendance at this market to-day for the time of year was pretty good. The holders of good samples of wheat made quite 1s. per quarter more money than our last week's quotations. The same remark applies also to beans, but all other kinds of grain—viz., barley, oats, and peas—were unaltered in price. The fine genial weather has silenced for a while the habitual grumbling of the farmers, who in most cases have planted their land, and are especially sanguine of a good produce.

PETERBOROUGH.—We had hardly an average quantity of wheat on offer from the growers at our corn market to-day, and samples were in tolerably good condition. The weather during the past week has been very warm. There has been scarcely any rain, and moisture would now be of great benefit for vegetation in general. The grass lands are looking better and reports respecting the young wheat plant are more favourable. There was a good feeling in the wheat trade to-day and sales were for the most part effected at an advance of 1s. per qr. on former rates. New white sorts may be written at 40s. to 42s.; fine, 44s. to 46s.; new red, 36s. to 40s.; fine, 41s. per 36 stone. The show of barley was small, and there was not a great deal doing. Buyers tried to supply their wants at rather less money, but holders were not inclined to give way, and sales were effected at the rates current on the week previous—new, 25s. to 30s.; fine, 32s. per quarter. There was a moderate supply of oats, for which a steady inquiry was experienced, and the best qualities made rather higher rates; secondary lots made full prices—new, 18s. to 24s.; fine, 26s. per 24 stone. Beans were scarce and met a ready demand at prices rather in favour of the seller—new, 35s. to 40s.; fine, 41s. per 38 stone. Of peas the show was very short, and the inquiry was pretty firm at rather more money than on the week preceding.

READING.—Rarely indeed has there been such a continuance of fine weather as in the past month. On some days in the last week the temperature was quite as high as is often experienced in the middle of summer. Rain is now wanted for grass and corn. At the market there was a short supply of wheat, the condition of which was greatly improved by the recent beautiful weather. There appeared to be a tolerably good demand on the part of mealmen, and holders were enabled to obtain an advance of fully 1s. per quarter on the terms of the previous week. Of barley there was only a very limited quantity of grinding quality on offer, and these were slowly disposed of at about former currencies. Oats came to hand in somewhat liberal supply, and the quality and condition were satisfactory. The trade ruled firm, and the prices of the last market were fully supported. For beans and peas there was not much inquiry; nevertheless prices did not decline. The quotations were:—White wheat, best descriptions, 44s. to 47s.; middling, 41s. to 44s.; inferior, 38s. to 41s.; best red wheat, 41s. to 44s.; middling, 38s. to 41s.; and inferior, 35s. to 38s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 29s.; fine Poland oats, 21s. to 22s.; Waterloos, 23s. to 25s.; and Tartary, 18s. to 21s.; old beans, 42s. to 45s.; new, 38s. to 41s.; maple peas, 40s. to 44s.; and grey, 40s. to 42s. The trade in flour continues to rule quiet; households are selling at 34s., and seconds at 32s. per sack.

WISBECH.—Outdoor work has made steady progress since last week, owing to the very favourable state of the weather. The appearance of the pastures is more satisfactory, and the face of the country in general looks more healthy than it has done for some time past. Turnip-sowing will soon be commenced in earnest. There was not much wheat showing at our corn market to-day, and the attendance of farmers and factors was moderate. The tone of the trade assumed a healthy aspect, and an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. on late prices was for the most part obtained. New white ranged from 41s. to 43s.; extra, 45s. to 46s.; new red, 39s. to 40s.; fine, 41s. per qr. Of barley there was a very small quantity shown, and the demand, although firm, was by no means brisk, prices being much the same as on the week previous—new, 27s. to 32s. per quarter. Oats (as has been the case of late) came sparingly to hand, and the quality of the grain was quite up to the average. There was a fair consumptive demand, and sellers realised a small rise on recent currencies: new, 21s. to 22s.; fine, 24s. per 24 stone. There was a very meagre supply of beans, which met a ready sale, and the prices of last week were rather exceeded—new, 39s. to 40s.; fine, 41s. per qr. of 38 stone. Peas were also a very small show and there was a tolerable demand at fully former rates; in some instances prices were the turn higher. Other things unaltered.

CATTLE.

NORWICH.—There was a fair show of store beasts—Scots, shorthorns, and Irish—on offer here to-day, and business was in a sluggish state, only a very partial clearance being effected. Scots were quoted 4s. 6d. to 5s. and 5s. 6d.; shorthorns, 4s. to 4s. 6d. and 5s.; and Irish, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per 14lb. (estimated weight when fat). Fat beasts, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per 14lb. There was a large supply of sheep, and the market was far from active, the pens being by no means cleared. No material change occurred in prices, dealers standing out firmly for former rates. Prime store sheep made 60s. to 63s.; strong and useful, 56s. to 54s.; middling, 42s. to 46s.; small and ordinary, 30s. to 35s. per head. Ewes and lambs, 60s. to 75s.; and very prime, 80s. per couple. Fat sheep, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per 14lb. Fat pork, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per 14lb. The prospects of feed for stock have somewhat improved, but do not promise at present complete abundance.

NOTTINGHAM.—There was a good supply of cattle and a moderate one of sheep; trade steady, at late rates. Calves and pigs maintained their value.

HIDES AND SKINS.

NOTTINGHAM.—There was a pretty fair attendance of the trade at our hide market this week. The show of samples was tolerable, the inquiry for which ruled steady, and a fair business was transacted at but very little or no alteration from the quotations of the previous week. Samples weighing 95lb. and upwards found buyers at 4¼d.; 85lb. to 94lb., 3¾d.; 75lb. to 84lb., 3½d.; 65lb. to 74lb., 3¼d.; 56lb. to 64lb., 3¼d.; 55lb. and under, 3¼d.; cows, 3¼d. to 3½d.; flawed and irregular, 2½d.; bulls, 3d. per lb. We had about an average supply of kips on offer for which there was a moderate demand at a slight decline on last week's currencies, samples realising 3d. to 3½d. per lb. Of horse hides there was a fair supply at market, and with a firm tone in the demand recent prices were obtained—namely, 6s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. each. Calf skins were in pretty good supply, and the trade ruled tolerably active, and in a few instances a trifling advance on the prices of the preceding week was realised. The current prices were:—For samples weighing 17lb. and upwards, 5d.; 12lb. to 16lb., 6½d.; 9lb. to 11lb., 7¼d.; light, 7½d.; flawed and irregular, 5½d. per lb. There was a moderate show of pelts, which met a firm inquiry at prices without alteration—namely, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 11½d. each. Of lamb skins we had a seasonable supply, and samples were in steady request, at 1s. 11d. to 3s. 7d. each. Fat was in fair supply, and supported its value, making 3½d. per lb.

HAY.

SMITHFIELD AND WHITECHAPEL.—The supplies at market are moderate, but trade is dull at drooping prices. Meadow hay, 90s. to 110s.; clover, 110s. to 137s.; straw, 28s. to 34s. per load.

TRADE REPORT.

MINCING-LANE, SATURDAY.

The tea market continues very firm, but the announcement of public sales for Tuesday tends to modify the inquiry at the moment. The advance quoted yesterday however, is well maintained. For sugar the demand is good, and floating cargoes command very full prices. Rice is very firmly held, and full terms are paid for all descriptions but the dealings are principally in soft grain. Hemp and jute are firm in price, with a good inquiry.

TALLOW.—The market is quiet but steady at 41s. spot, 41s. 3d. June, 42s. last three months.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 29.

COTTON.—We have had a fair demand to-day and a strong market, at yesterday's prices. The sales are 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 are for export and speculation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

GRAVESEND.—APRIL 29.

9.30 A.M.—Arrived: Metropolitan, from Hamburg; Moselle (s.), from Antwerp; Perseverance (s.), from Mostembik. Sailed: M. M. Pitre, for Mauritius; Madras, for Mogadore. Wind, N.E. Tide, last hour's ebb. Weather, fine.

7.30 P.M.—Arrived: Kornelia, from Worcum; Richard, from Sarpsborg; Fidelia, from Sannesund; John Magdeline, from Nykjobing; Frans, from Gottenburg; Minerva, from Christiana; Selma, from Gottenburg; Coelia, from Nykjobing; Bertha, from Frederickstadt; Maas (s.), from Rotterdam; Sarah, from Dunkirk.

Sailed: Cologne (s.), for Rotterdam; Berlin (s.), for Hamburg; Flecha (s.), for Ghent. Wind, N.E. Tide, fourth hour's ebb. Weather, fine.

(BY BRITISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.) APRIL 30.

5.0 P.M.—Arrived: Mowe (s.), from Bremen; Ancona; Sara (s.), from Dordt; Planet (s.), from Hamburg; Zephyr (s.), from Amsterdam; Eliza Jane, from Leghorn; Graham, from Emden; Leo (s.), from Rotterdam; Ida, from Helsingborg; Phoenix (s.), from Landscrona; Maria (s.), from Uddewalla; Triton (s.), from Boulogne; Vigilant (s.), from Calais; Sir R. Peel (s.), from Dunkirk; Lion (s.), from Harlingen; Emblem, from Helsingborg; Iris, from Guernsey; Savanna, from Kragerøe; Roxburgh Castle, from Sydney; Anna Catharina, from Middelford; Diana (s.), from Amsterdam; Maria Pia (s.), from Lisbon. Sailed: Flecha (s.), for Ghent; Chester (s.), for Copenhagen; Fox (s.), for Guernsey; Island Queen, for Marsala; Caroline, for Jamaica; Nora (s.), for Harlingen; Octa (s.), for St. Petersburg; Baron Osy (s.), for Antwerp; Forth (s.), for Hamburg. Wind, E. Tide, high water. Weather, fine.

DEAL.—APRIL 29.

9.0 A.M.—Passed: Waterloo, from Sunderland for Alexandria; Queen of the North, from Sunderland for West. Wind, E.N.E.; fresh.

NOON.—Passed: Canada (s.), from North for West; Artis (s.) from North for Calcutta; Mentor, of Sunderland, from North for West.

Put back: Intrinsic, for Shields. Wind, E. by S.; fresh.

2.0 P.M.—Passed: Laura, of Sunderland, from North for West; John Bertram, from Hamburg for New York. Wind, E.; fresh.

7.30 P.M.—Anchored: George Canning, from West for North; Minstrel Boy, from Cardiff for Stockholm. Passed: Harlingen, from North for West. Wind, E.N.E.; fresh.

(BY BRITISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.) APRIL 30.

5.0 P.M.—Arrived and passed: Eastern Province (s.s.), from London for Algoa Bay; Island Queen, from London for Marsala; America, from Shields for Boston; Syrop Pasmiclan, from Shields for Lisbon; Maria Pia (s.s.), from Lisbon for London. Wind, E.; fresh.

LIVERPOOL.—APRIL 29.

Arrived: G. T. Watson (s.), from Nassau. Sailed: Asia (s.), for Boston; City of Dublin (s.s.), for New York.

CLYDE.—APRIL 29.

Sailed: Roslin Castle, for Singapore; Margaret, for Buenos Ayres; Ravina, for Jamaica; Stella, for St. John's, Newfoundland.

FALMOUTH.—APRIL 29.

Arrived: Tally Ho, from Caravasera. Off: Audax, for London; Bohemian Girl, from Corunna for Plymouth.

CASUALTIES.

The Ebenezer, of Goole, from Antwerp to Wisbeach, with rail iron, was sunk by collision, 25th April; crew landed at Yarmouth. The George (Mecklenburg schooner), from Rostock to England, with wheat, has been on shore in the Droogden, and run into Copenhagen leaky, and discharges. The Prinsus, sailed from Torrevieja for Gottenburg, or a port in Norway not North of Bergen, on or about the 29th November, and has not since been heard of.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Seaflower, London to Melbourne, 6th April, 15 N., 26 W. May Dundas, Liverpool to Baltimore, 19th April, 50 N., 10 W. Coonatto, London to Adelaide, 10th April, 43 N., 15 W. Elizabeth (Danish schooner), London to Colon, 11th April, 44 N., 13 W. Runnymede (barque), bound W., 16th April, 48 N. 18 W. Clifton (barque), bound S.W., 18th April, 48 N., 12 W. David Harrison (barque), bound out, 21st April, 45 N., 8 W. John Moore (ship), bound home, 23rd April, 49 N., 7 W.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE THIS DAY.

Morning .... 5 53 | Afternoon 6.18

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

The following are returns of the traffic for the weeks ending with the dates named:—

	Miles.	1865.	1864.
Great Western of Canada, April 13 ..	—	£14,065	£13,495
Northern of Canada, April 8	—	2,328	1,563
West Cornwall, April 23	27¼	579	917

WIND AND WEATHER REPORT.—APRIL 29.

(BY BRITISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

Aberdeen ..	E.	Fine.	Liverpool ..	S.S.E.	Fine.
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"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person hold the relation of a parent, preceptor, or clergyman."—Sun, evening paper.—Sold also by Mann, 39, Cornhill, London. At home from 10 till 3 and 5 till 8.

THE OTTOMAN COMPANY (Limited) COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
Incorporated under "The Companies' Act, 1862," limiting the liability of the shareholders to the amount subscribed.
Capital, £500,000 in 25,000 shares of £20 each.
With power to increase.
First issue 12,500 shares, of which 2,500 shares are reserved for Turkey. One-third of the remaining 10,000 shares has already been applied for.
Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment. No call beyond £5 per share will be made during the first six months.
Where no allotment is made to an applicant his deposit will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.
Rear-Admiral Hornby, R.N., Knowsley, Lancashire, Chairman of the Cotton Plantation Company of Natal.
William G. Barnes, Esq., Messrs. Barnes and Co., Merchants, Little Bush-lane, London.
J. Lewis Farley, Esq., 20, Threadneedle-street, London.
George B. Howden, Esq., merchant, Leeds.
Thomas Page, Esq., C.E., 3, Royal-terrace, Adelphi, London.
Thomas Palmer, Esq., 16, Upper Southwick-street, Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, London.
Auguste Soares, Esq. (Messrs. M. and A. Soares, merchants), 40, Seething-lane, London.
Richard J. Van Lennep, Esq., Dutch Consul General, Smyrna, Local Director.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
J. Lewis Farley, Esq.

MANAGERS OF THE SMYRNA BRANCH.
Messrs. Pierre and Joseph Topuz.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Courtenay and Croome, 9, Gracechurch-street, London.

BANKERS.
The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London.

BROKERS.
London, Messrs. Smith and Binney, 6, Angel-court.
Liverpool, Messrs. G. E. Schultz and Son, 17, Manchester-buildings.
Manchester, C. P. Allen, Esq., India-buildings, Cross-street.
Hull, William West, Esq., 8, Bowl-alley-street.
Leeds, Messrs. A. Greenland and Son, Albion-street.
Dublin, Messrs. M'Mahon and Fallon, 27, College Green.
Glasgow, Duncan Macmaster, Esq., 71, Queen-street.

SECRETARY.
R. Lambert, Esq.
Temporary Offices: 20, Threadneedle street.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of transacting the safe and highly profitable business of commission merchants and financial agents in connection with the trade and commerce of the Ottoman Empire.

TRADE OF THE EMPIRE.

Throughout the greater part of the empire, the soil and climate permit of the almost inexhaustible production, in excess of the wants of the inhabitants, of those ordinary raw materials which form everywhere the great staples of food and manufacture. Grain, wool, cotton, hemp, hides, tallow, are produced in abundance; while in addition, Turkey yields in profusion those rarer articles of merchandise, such as drugs, dyes, gums, fruit, vegetable oils, silk, sugar, and tobacco, which can only be abundantly and profitably produced under conditions of special advantage of climate and geographical position.

In the year 1860 it was estimated that the annual trade of Turkey with foreign countries amounted to £48,000,000, and that between the provinces to £20,000,000; giving a total of £68,000,000 per annum. Judging however, from the increase of the trade between Turkey and Great Britain during the past few years, this total must now be considerably increased. In the year 1854, the imports and exports between Great Britain and Turkey (exclusive of Egypt) amounted to £6,251,131, and in 1859 to £9,634,636, but in the year 1863, according to the last annual statement published by the Board of Trade, they increased to £13,305,682. The trade between this country and Egypt has also risen from £11,115,921 in the year 1859, and £10,780,971 in 1861, to £21,006,964 in 1863, making a total between the Ottoman Empire and Great Britain alone of £34,310,646. This increasing trade is capable of almost indefinite extension.

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY.

As commission merchants the company will receive on the usual terms consignments of goods for sale in English and foreign markets from merchants and others in the Ottoman Empire, as well as from merchants, manufacturers, and others in this country and abroad for sale in Turkish markets, and will execute orders for their correspondents both in Western Europe and the Ottoman Empire.

An important branch of the company's business will consist in making cash advances to the native cultivators. The rate of interest usually paid for such loans is very high, ranging from 1½ to 4 per cent. per month (from 18 to 48 per cent. per annum), the security consisting of standing crops, articles of value easily convertible, and, when required, responsible personal guarantees. On this subject much valuable information has been obtained from the English consuls in Turkey in reply to a recent circular despatch from his Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer, H.B.M. ambassador at Constantinople. One of the inquiries directed by his Excellency was, "Do farmers borrow money commonly in anticipation of their crops? How are the advances secured, and are losses often incurred by the lender?" The following are extracts from the official replies:—

ADRIANOPLE.—Mr. Vice-Consul Blunt: "Farmers quite frequently borrow money upon their crops. The ordinary rate of interest is 2 per cent. a month (24 per cent. per annum), and even higher than that. Often the money is secured by other responsible persons becoming security, and by pledges of personal property. Losses are seldom incurred by the lenders."

ARTA.—Mr. Acting-Consul Caravia: "The common rate of interest is 2 per cent. a month. Such loans or advances are always secured on the crop, and losses are rarely incurred by the lenders."

CAVALLA.—Mr. Vice-Consul Malteg: "From 15 to 30 per cent. are the rates of interest charged by merchants; the crop being pledged for the advance, and the security valid, losses are seldom incurred. Money-lenders charge the peasantry 5 to 7 per cent. per month, and realise in this way enormous gains."

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Mr. Consul-General Cumberbatch: "A farmer who requires money to carry on his pursuits, sells his produce before he realises it at a certain price, which is always much below what he could obtain for it in the market; and thereby loses on an average from 20 to 30 per cent., the usurer taking care by giving himself a very large margin to secure himself against eventualities."

CYPRUS.—Mr. Vice-Consul White: "The custom of borrowing money in anticipation of the crops is common. The rate of interest varies from 12 to 20 per cent.; few losses are incurred."

DARDANELLES.—Mr. Acting-Consul Raby: "Farmers commonly borrow money in anticipation, and on security of their crops, 15 and even 25 per cent. interest being charged for a few months. The lender very seldom incurs any losses."

DIARBEKIR.—Mr. Consul Taylor: "Capitalists advance money on the crops, charging 3 to 5 per cent. interest per month; losses are rare."

GALLIPOLI.—Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Whitaker: "As a rule, the farmers in this province all borrow money on their crops. Even those who are wealthy, and have gold hoarded up, will borrow to defray the expenses of cultivation, rather than encroach upon their treasure. The rate of interest is generally 2 per cent., and the farmers are very well pleased to borrow at this rate. Losses must be very rare, as I have never either experienced or heard of others suffering any."

JANINA.—Mr. Vice-Consul Stuart: "Interest is 2½, 3 and 4 per cent. a month. The advances are always secured upon the crops, and losses are but rarely incurred by the lenders."

SALONICA.—Mr. Consul Wilkinson: "Farmers borrow money in anticipation of their crops. The rate of interest usually charged is seldom less than 20 per cent."

SAYADA.—Mr. Consul Zohrab: "Money is lent to the cultivators at the rate of 5 per cent. per month; the advances are always secured on the crops, and losses by the lenders are very rare."

SMYRNA.—Mr. Consul Blunt: "The native cultivators always require advances in anticipation of their crops, at a nominal rate of interest, say 1½ to 2 per cent. per month; but it is actually more. The title deeds of the farm are transferred to the lender in the Turkish court, under the title of istilail, or mortgage."

TRIPOLI.—Mr. Consul-General Herman: "Almost the totality of them (the merchants) derive their chief sources of profit from lending money on pledges, on which they levy a rate of interest of 4 to 6 per cent. per month (48 to 72 per cent. per annum), and sometimes more."

VOLO.—Mr. Vice-Consul Suter: "Loans to the growers are secured by pledging the produce, and are not often attended with loss. The rates of interest are never less than 12, and often more than 20 per cent. per annum."

As financial agents the company will give its assistance to the Ottoman Government in the promotion of reproductive public works conducing to the improvement of internal transit and the development of external trade, and act generally as financial agents in, and in connection with, the Ottoman Empire.

The company is prevented by the terms of the memorandum of association from trading for its own account.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The head office of the company will be in London, with agencies in Leeds, Liverpool, and Manchester. Branches will be established at the ports of Constantinople, Smyrna, and Beyrout, and agents will be appointed in the interior, subject to the superintendence and control of the branches to which their districts may be attached.

The exclusive services of gentlemen of established reputation and acknowledged local experience having been obtained, the operations of the company will immediately commence at Smyrna, where a valuable and old-established business of sixty years' standing has been secured.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES.

Applications for shares may be addressed in the annexed form to the directors, and copies of the prospectus may be obtained at the temporary offices of the company, or at the offices of the bankers, brokers, and solicitors; but no application will be considered unless a deposit of £1 per share on the number of shares applied for has been paid.

A copy of the memorandum and articles of association may be inspected at the offices of the solicitors, or at the temporary offices of the company. Copies will be forwarded by post, without charge, on application to the secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
(To be retained by the bankers.)

No.....

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE OTTOMAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to become a member of the company in respect of such shares, or in respect of any less number you may allot to me, and to execute the articles of association when required; and I request that my name may be placed on the register of members for the shares so allotted.

Usual signature ....
Name in full ....
Residence ....
Profession or business ....
Date..............................

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited), 69, St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross, London.
This company is incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, and has a large paid-up capital, to be advanced on loans, repayable weekly or otherwise.
NO INQUIRY FEES. Terms from £3 to £10 per cent.
LOANS GRANTED in SUMS from £10 to £500.
LOANS GRANTED to FULL IMMEDIATELY.
LOANS GRANTED on PERSONAL SECURITY.
LOANS GRANTED on FURNITURE without removal.
LOANS GRANTED on DEPOSIT of DEEDS.
BILLS and PROMISSORY NOTES DISCOUNTED.
Terms of application and full particulars gratis, or sent on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.
ALBERT DAVIS, Secretary.

MONEY (from £20 to £500 advanced at a day's notice (repayable by instalments extending over one or two years if desired), to House holders on their furniture, without removing same. No law costs. Sureties dispensed with.—Apply to the Estate Offices, 2, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

MONEY confidentially ADVANCED upon Personal Securities, Furniture without removal, Promissory Notes, deposit of Deeds, Parking Stock, Freeholds, Leaseholds, &c. in sums from £50 to £5,000.—Apply to the Land, Loan, and Investment Offices, 24, Cecil street, Strand, London, W.C.

CASH ADVANCED, at a day's notice, to respectable householders, upon their furniture, they retaining the free use of the same, without legal expenses, sureties, or loan-office routine.—Apply personally to Mr. WM. HOLLINGSWORTH, 12, High Holborn.—Established A.D., 1856.

MONEY to LEND, in Town or Country, from £100 and upwards, for a term of years, on personal security. Interest 5 per cent. Also several sums on Mortgage of Freehold or Leasehold Property, at 3½ per cent. No commission charged.—Apply to W. Wood, Esq., solicitor, 15, Dover-place, London, S.E.

CONFIDENTIAL LOAN and DISCOUNT OFFICE, 97, Great Russell street, Tottenham-court-road, near Oxford street. £10 to £500 advanced with or without sureties, and on Furniture, without removal, or deposit of deeds, &c., without expense of mortgage. Above £50 at 5 per cent. No office fees. Forms gratis. J. CHEORETTI, Manager.

MONEY at Reduced Scale of Interest, without the expense of Life Assurance or preliminary fees.—The REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY (Limited) advance LOANS from £10 to £1,000, repayable by instalments, upon personal security, reversions, bills of sale, dock warrants, deposit of deeds, leases, &c.—Apply at 2, Tavistock street, Covent garden, W.C., from 9 to 6 daily; Saturdays 9 to 4. Forms gratis. Bills discounted. P. J. HARVEY, Secretary.

THE LONDON and MEDITERRANEAN BANK (Limited).
Capital £2,000,000 sterling, in 100,000 shares of £20 each, of which 80,000 shares have been already subscribed.
Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 10s. on allotment; and £1 10s. further within three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.
Monsieur Ariste Bernard (Messrs. E. Landau and Co.), Alexandria.
Monsieur François Bravay, Merchant, Alexandria; and Member of the Imperial Legislative Chamber of France.
William W. Cargill, Esq., M.P., Connaught-place West, Hyde Park.
James E. Cumming, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming and Co.), Leadenhall-street.
Albert Landau, Esq., Banker, Vienna.
Emile Landau, Esq. (Messrs. E. Landau and Co.), Alexandria.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director of the National Provincial Bank of England.
Walter Mellor, Esq., Broadlands, Clapham Common.
Hon. Roden Noel, Warlies, Waltham Abbey.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.
The London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street, E.C.
The Branches of the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co., Public Accountants, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Wilkinson, Stevens, and Wilkinson, Nicholas-lane, E.C.

BROKERS.
Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 18, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Messrs. Huggins and Rowsell, 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

SECRETARY.
George Cumming, Esq.
Temporary Offices: 3, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of converting the £100 shares of the Continental Bank Corporation into shares of £20, and to carry out the amalgamation of that Bank with the Bank of Messrs. E. Landau and Co., of Alexandria, and for facilitating commercial, financial, and monetary transactions between this country, the Continent, and Egypt.

Five of the £20 shares in this company will be allotted to the shareholders in the Continental Bank in exchange for each of their present £100 shares. The £20 shares allotted in exchange for shares on which £25 has been paid will be credited with £5 paid up; and those allotted in exchange for shares on which £15 only has been paid will be credited with £3 paid up.

The arrangements which have been made for amalgamating and managing the business of the above establishments are such as, aided by the high Egyptian connections of Messrs. Landau, cannot fail to secure to this company a very extensive and profitable business.

The establishment of Messrs. Landau and Co., at Alexandria, in addition to its regular banking operations, has long enjoyed an extensive connection with producers and exporters of produce in Egypt. This business has always yielded most favourable results; and no better proof of this can be given than the fact that the firm, during the whole of its existence, as well as the other banks lately established in Egypt, have experienced an absolute immunity from lost in their transactions of this class of business.

The daily increasing trade of Egypt with Europe, and especially with England, is also a sure guarantee for the enhanced future success of this company; the profits hitherto realised by Messrs. Landau and Co. are alone sufficient to yield a large return upon the capital proposed to be called up; and the several partners of the firm, in order to show their confidence in the future success of the company, have taken a large number of shares, and will continue in the active management of the business at Alexandria.

The Bank has also secured the co-operation, as a director, of Mr. Bravay, whose exertions will be especially devoted to the extension of the Bank's relations with the Egyptian Government, a class of transactions in which he has hitherto engaged with very successful results.

The amalgamated establishments propose liquidating all their present transactions up to the date of amalgamation.

The articles of association of this company, and the agreement entered into for acquiring the business of Messrs. Landau and Co., can be seen on application at the office of the solicitors.

A deposit of £1 upon each share must be paid at the offices of either of the bankers of the company, on application, according to the annexed form.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained of the secretary, at the company's offices, and of the bankers and brokers.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
(To be retained by the Bankers.)

No..........

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK (LIMITED).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number; and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number that you may allot to me, and to become a member of the company in respect of the shares allotted to me. I further authorise you to forward by post, to my address, as below, the certificates for the shares which may be allotted to me.

Usual Signature ....
Name in full ....
Residence ....
Profession ....
Date ....

THE GREAT NORTHERN BREWERY COMPANY (Limited).
(Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.)
Capital £60,000, in 6,000 shares of £10 each. £1 per share on application and £2 on allotment; calls not to exceed £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.
(One-fourth of the capital has already been subscribed.)

DIRECTORS.
William Francis Dobson, Esq. (Director of the Chichester and Midhurst Railway Company), Bearsted House, Maidstone.
Charles Heneage, Esq. (Director of the South London Market Company), 3, Cadogan place, Belgrave square.
Frederick William Sedgwick, Esq. (late of Messrs. J. Gaury and Co., Watling-street), Lewisham Park.
Richard Battersbury, Esq., 6, Furnival's-inn, E.C., and Totteridge.
Major Ellis J. Charter, 9, St. George's-square, South Belgravia.

BANKERS.
The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and 34, Old Bond-street, W.

SOLICITORS.
John B. L. Walmisley, Esq., 1, Queen-street, E.C., and 5, Victoria-street, S.W.

BROKERS.
Messrs. Huggins and Rowsell, 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Evans, public accountants.

SECRETARY.
W. G. R. Penley, Esq.
Offices:—1, Queen street, Cheapside.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease, goodwill, plant, and stock-in-trade of the successful brewery business carried on by Messrs. Harris and Emanuel, at Roman-road, Holloway, under the name of the "British Brewery," and which, by the judicious employment and application of capital, is capable of immense extension, and affords a highly profitable investment for money.

There is, probably, no branch of commercial enterprise more remunerative or more suitable for the investment of capital than that of brewing. The large fortunes made by private firms—the magnitude of many of the London and provincial establishments—the daily increasing demand, and the immense quantity of beer annually brought into London, are alike undeniable evidences of success and a striking proof that the present productive powers of London brewers are not equal to the steadily increasing consumption in the metropolis alone; and that, under proper management, a large amount of money may be successfully employed in extending such of those establishments as are at present restricted by want of sufficient capital.

The business of a brewery being the result of advances, loans, and the purchase of houses (thereby presenting a safe and tangible security), is capable of an extension limited only by the amount of capital, the gross profit upon which may be safely estimated, in round numbers, at upwards of two-thirds of the capital so employed. Thus, on a capital of £60,000, a sufficient trade may be obtained to realise a gross profit of £40,000. If only one third of this sum (a small proportion under proper management) be deemed the nett or actual profit, £13,000 would result, or more than 20 per cent. upon the capital. £10 per cent. may therefore be considered the very smallest dividend which will be realised, whilst a much larger return may be reasonably expected.

Influenced by these considerations the directors of this company have made arrangements with the proprietors of the British Brewery (Messrs. Harris and Emanuel) to purchase the lease, goodwill, and stock in trade of their brewery, upon terms highly advantageous to the shareholders, and well calculated to inspire confidence in the success of the undertaking.

For the comparatively small sum of £6,000 the directors have secured the lease of the premises (of which there is an unexpired term of fifty years), with abundant ground to extend the present buildings, and a large present trade; while, to show their confidence in the concern, the proprietors are willing to take two-thirds of the purchase money in shares, and to continue in their respective positions of manager and brewer—thus affording the company all the advantages of their experience and connection.

In point of fact, with proper management, this company must become a very great success.

It is probable that not more than £5 10s. per share will be required for the first twelve months, as every call will depend upon opportunities for profitable investment; on the other hand, should the result equal the expectations of the shareholders, the operations of the company may readily be extended by the introduction of additional capital.

Should a less number of shares be allotted than applied for, the deposits will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned to the applicant.

The memorandum and articles of association can be seen at the offices of the company; where also, and of the bankers, brokers, and solicitors, prospectuses and forms of application for shares are to be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES
TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN BREWERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Gentlemen,—I hereby request that you will allot me shares in The Great Northern Brewery Company (Limited), for which I have paid to your credit, at the City Bank, £ and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me; to pay the calls in respect of such shares; and to execute the articles of association whenever required by public notice or otherwise; and I hereby authorise you to place my name on the register of members, for the number of shares so allotted.

Usual signature ....
Name in full ....
Profession or occupation ....
Address ....
Date.................. 1865

MONEY.—Tradesmen and Gentlemen in positive employment or profession can have the same advantages of CASH ACCOMMODATION so long enjoyed by known City houses only. In sums of £50 to £500, the note of hand being sufficient without sureties, life assurance, or security whatever. All loan-office routine, inquiries, and references dispensed with. No preliminary charge under any pretence is made, and the cash is advanced the following day. Town district only.—Mr. RICHARDS, 2, Adelaide-place, London Bridge.

MONEY WITH OR WITHOUT SECURITY, AND WITHOUT LIFE ASSURANCE EXPENSES.
LOANS of £3 to £500 ADVANCED at the MONETARY ADVANCE and DISCOUNT OFFICE (private), 3, Finsbury-place South, opposite Fore-street, City, on Personal Security, Freehold and Leasehold Deeds, without the expense of mortgage, and on Bills of Sale, at the following rates of interest:—For the sums of £3 to £20 at 10 per cent.; from £20 to £50 at 7 per cent.; above £50 at 5 per cent.; or without security at extra risk premiums. Bills discounted. No charge for office or clerk's fees. Forms of application gratis.
WM. CLARKE, Manager.

METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N., and No. 472, Oxford-street, W.C.

THE GREAT CARPET CLEANERS.

THE BED and MATTRESS PURIFIERS.

THE celebrated BLACK SILK and DAMASK DYERS.

THE STEAM CHINTZ GLAZERS.

THE LONDON BLEACHERS.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED.

METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING & DYEING COMPANY.

YELLOW DEALS, 2s. 6d.; Pine Plank, 3s. 6d.; Spruce, 2s. 6d.; Y. Battens, £10 10s.; White ditto, £8 5s.; Prepared Flooring, 10s.; F. Walnut and Mahogany, 6s. Cartage free.—T. FORMAN, 1, Walnut Tree-walk, Walcot-place, Lambeth.

MUSLIN, LACE, and LENO CURTAINS.—ATKINSON and CO. beg to acquaint their customers and the general public that they have now COMPLETED their ANNUAL STOCK—the largest they have ever yet held—unequalled for variety, extent, and cheapness.
An early inspection is respectfully invited.
Nos. 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, and 210, Westminster-bridge-road.

MR. MILES'S (THE ORIGINATOR'S) World-famed 16s. TROUSERS can only be had at 73, BROOK-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE, where "competition is fairly distanced by Miles." The Super Wool-dyed, Black or Blue, Frock or Morning Coats at 50s., maintain their character for cut, make, and material.
ALFRED WEBB MILES. Established 1841.

THE GUINEA LIGHT OVER-COATS, in all Colours (shower proof).
ALFRED WEBB MILES,
73, BROOK-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE.
(Only address). Established 1841.

ALFRED WEBB MILES, Merchant Clothier, begs most respectfully to inform his numerous customers THAT HIS NEW SPRING STOCK is ready for inspection, and gentlemen will have an opportunity of making a selection from
MILES OF NEW TROUSERINGS,
At his only establishment, 73, BROOK-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE.
Established 1841.

THE GUINEA STORM COAT, for every climate. All the best indiarubber manufactures for the army, navy, sportsmen, or invalids.—MATTHEWS and SON, by appointment to her Majesty, 83, Charing-cross.

CORDING'S GUINEA STORM COAT sent for post-office order, 21s. Air and Water Beds and Cushions for Invalids. All the best Waterproof and Airproof Goods kept.—J. C. CORDING, 231, Strand, Temple-bar.

FORD'S EUREKA COLOURED SHIRTS, Reduced to Six for 34s. 6d. Superior quality, and made expressly to measure. The new patterns to select from sent post free.—R. FORD and Co., 38, Poultry, E.C.

FORD'S ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.—Post Free.—Intending purchasers, who cannot favour us with a call, will find it of great assistance. It contains over forty drawings of Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c. All the New Fashions are to be found in it.—R. FORD and Co., 38, Poultry, E.C.

THOS. FORD and CO. respectfully intimate to their patrons and the public that in consequence of the great increase of their business they have REMOVED to more extensive premises, at 76, OXFORD-STREET, opposite the Pantheon, London, W.

FORD'S JACKETS for In-Door Wear.—A large assortment of decidedly new shapes to select from—velvet, £3, and upwards; silk, 31s.; cashmere and cloth, 16s. 6d. to 42s.—T. FORD and Co., 76 Oxford street, opposite the Pantheon, W.

FORD'S NEW SILK MANTLES for the Spring at very moderate prices; also, WATERPROOF CLOAKS, warranted to resist rain, 21s. and upwards.—T. FORD and Co., 76, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon, London, W.

FORD'S GLACE SILK SKIRTS, in various styles, ready for immediate wear. A full handsome Skirt for 3½ guineas; also SEA-SIDE DRESSES, with JACKET, complete, 2½ guineas.—T. FORD and Co., 76, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon, London, W.

FORD'S RIDING HABITS, 3 to 8 Guineas; quality and fit guaranteed. Riding Trousers 21s. per pair. Illustrations of the New Riding Jacket, with patterns of cloth and directions for self-measurement, post-free.—T. FORD and CO., 76, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon, London, W.

SARL and SONS.—NOTICE of REMOVAL. SARL and SONS respectfully request the particular attention of their friends and customers to this notice of the removal of their business from 17 and 18, Cornhill, to their new premises, Nos. 45, 46, and 47, Cornhill, where their business will in future be carried on.

SARL and SONS, 45, 46, and 47, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and splendid STOCK of SILVER PLATE, argentine silver plate, gold and silver watches, fine gold jewellery, clocks, &c. Separate rooms for each department. Books of drawings and price gratis.—Nos. 45, 46, and 47, Cornhill, London.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, consisting of vases, figures, groups, candlesticks, inkstands, obelisks, inlaid tables, water, stands, &c., in Italian, alabaster, marble, bronze, Derbyshire spar, &c. Imported and manufactured by J. TENNANT (late Mawe), 149, Strand.

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WANTED, Four SECRETARIES for public companies. A business man, with £300, for a weekly paper (Liberal); salary, £150 per year, and share of the profits. Bookkeepers, Clerks, Collectors, Travellers, Warehousemen, Timekeepers, Canvassers, Porters, &c. A respectable man for light outdoor employment, £1 per week. Junior Clerks for spirit stores, City and West-end offices. Fifty vacancies in the drapery, hosiery, fancy, and glove departments, for all classes.—KELLY and CO., Introductory and Advertising Agents, Printing House-square. Employers suited free.—N.B. To be Sold, a Fancy Embroidery Muslin and Cloth Manufactory; a Turnery, Brush, and Fancy Business—both cheap. Letters, one stamp.
*** An excellent Furnished House to be Let, in Kensington, at £3 3s. per week. Several businesses for disposal. Others wanted everywhere, and at all prices.

WANT PLACES.—All letters must be post-paid.

A Highly respectable young person, age 17, wishes for a SITUATION in any light business. Is quite willing to assist in the light part of the housework.—Address A. J., 3, Laura place, Drummond-road, Bermondsey, S.E.

AS HOUSEMAID, in a gentleman's family, where a footman is kept. One year and five months' good character. Country objected to. Age 21.—Address 138, Great Suffolk-street, Borough.

TO MASTER PRINTERS.—H. E. wishes for employment as WAREHOUSEMAN, and is thoroughly used to the cutting machine.—Address 103, Essex-road, Islington.

WANTED, by a respectable person, age 26, of active business habits, a situation as BARMAID, or in refreshment-rooms. Good references.—Address G. L., 1, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, S.W.

AS COOK, in any respectable house of business. Good reference to her last situation. No other need apply.—A. B., 3, Artillery-court, Finsbury-square.

WANTED, a situation as CLERK, Correspondent, or travelling Companion. Knows Spanish, German, French, and English. Age 19.—W. F., 107, Great Titchfield-street, Marylebone.

REQUIRED, a situation as NURSE to two or three children out of arms. Good plain needlewoman. Twelve months' character from last situation.—R. D., 14, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.

WANTED, by a young lady, age 19, a situation as GOVERNESS to a small school, or serve in a shop.—L., 20, Charter House-lane, E.C.

AS NURSE. Has taken several children from the month. Two years' character. From the country. Age 25. Wages £18 clear.—M. A., 4, Gladstone-street, Battersea park, South Lambeth.

WANTED, a situation, as IMPROVER in dressmaking, in a first-class business. Drapery establishment preferred.—Apply, by letter, Miss B., office of this paper.

REQUIRED, a situation as NURSE. Can bring a baby up by hand. Two years' good character. Plain needlewoman. A nursemaid kept.—A. B., 3, Suffolk-place, Commercial-road East, near Stepney-gate.

THOROUGH HOUSEMAID, in a gentleman's family, where a man-servant is kept. Two and a half years' good character. Country objected to.—H. H., library, 2, Craven place, Hyde Park.

WANTED, by the advertiser, a situation as HOUSEKEEPER to a widower, single gentleman, or in a house of business.—H., Messrs. Robertson 21, Fish-street-hill, London, E.C.

SHOPWOMAN or Bookkeeper—a respectable young person of business habits. Age 21. A good writer and accountant. Excellent references.—Address A. K., 56, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a young lady, of good address and education in some respectable house of business.—Address A. F. W., post-office, 76, Brompton-road.

AS COOK and HOUSEKEEPER to a single gentleman, or in a small house of business. A respectable, middle-aged person.—E. M., 4, Eliza-place, Clerkenwell.

AS HOUSEMAID in a gentleman's family, where a footman is kept. Wait well at table when required. Age 26. Good character.—O. C., 18, Star-street, Oxford-square, W.

REQUIRED, a SITUATION, by a tradesman's daughter, in a confectioner's or fancy drapers. Having been out before, would not mind giving three months of her time. Highest references given.—Address O. H., 13, Frith-street, Soho-square.

AS COOK, where a Kitchenmaid is kept. Understands soups, jellies, entrées, and ices. Age 34.—H. T., 64, Castle street East, Oxford-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAGATELLE BOARD (Second-hand) by Thurston, for SALE.—H., 100, Gray's-inn-road, Holborn.

WANTED, a CHILD to NURSE, or bring up as one's own. No objection to take it from its birth. A premium required.—Address G. H., 42, Chatsworth-street, Edge Hill, Liverpool.

SUNNY BANK LAUNDRY and BLEACHING GROUND, situate at the brow of the hill between Highgate-archway and Hornsey-rise, is an acre and an half in extent, surrounded by fields. No houses near. Extensive means are provided for collecting rain water for washing coloured or woollen articles without soda. No chemicals used. Washing done for good families. Shirts dressed for manufacturers in a superior manner. Woollens, damasks, and druggets scoured, calendered, glazed, and hot pressed. All linen insured from fire. Cart to town every day. Proprietor, Mrs. C. D. COLLET, Sunny Bank, Highgate, N.

SEA.—MIDSHIPMEN REQUIRED, for splendid ships to India, Australia, &c.; premium moderate for voyage or term. Apprentices also wanted, with and without premium, good wages. Apply to W. SUTHERLAND, Shipbroker, 11, Fenchurch Buildings, by 103, Fenchurch-street. Estab. 1851.

TEETH!—No Fancy Names or Advertising Chicanery!—Fixed prices, and all completed for the charges named—3s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., and the very best that can be made on fine cold, at 10s. each. A full set at £1, as good as those advertised at £4 and £5, and the very best that can be made on fine gold at £10 the set; partial sets in proportion. Stopping, 2s. 6d.; extractions, 1s. Repairs effected whilst waiting. Teeth remodelled, and every case attended to at fair but moderate charges by Mr. ALBERT, Old-established Dentist, 24, Great Russell-street, W.C. Consultations free.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE, price 1s. 6d. Decidedly the best preparation for cleansing and preserving the teeth. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.—12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, E.C.

CHARMING DISCOVERY.—HAIR beautifully and permanently CURLED by simple means, without irons or grease. This is no studied invention, but quite accidental; never known to fail. The secret for 13 stamps and addressed envelope. (No further expense).—Mr. T. Ellis, 21, Adam-street East, Manchester-square, London, W.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an Oriental Botanical Preparation for improving and beautifying the complexion and skin. It eradicates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, and discolorations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by chemists and perfumers. *** Ask for "Rowland's Kalydor," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "Kalydor."

THE BEST REMEDY for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH. Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box; and obtained through any chemists.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—To remove or avert the symptoms of indigestion consequent on irregularity of diet, torpid liver from sedentary occupation or residence in tropical climates, Cockle's antibilious pills, which have stood the test of public opinion for upwards of half a century, are highly recommended for their mild aperient, tonic, and aromatic properties and for the power they possess in equalising the secretion of the liver and strengthening the digestive organs. In boxes at 1s. 1½d.

THE INVIGORATIVE NERVINE ESSENCE.—The most scientifically prepared and most powerful nutritive cordial ever introduced; restores to their normal condition all the secretions, on the integrity of which perfect health depends. It is a specific for debility of all kinds, and from its containing among other ingredients pepsine and phosphate of soda will prove highly beneficial to the nervous and dyspeptic. Price 6s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 22s. Sole agents, Messrs. Baumgarten and Co., 520, New Oxford-street, W.C.; and 133, Fenchurch-street, E.C., London.

An Experienced Female to wait upon Ladies.
BROU'S INJECTION. Hygienic, never-failing preservative; the only one that cures without any other remedy. Thirty years' success.
At Paris, from the inventor, 112, Boulevard Magenta and the principal chemists in England.

GLYCERINE JELLY (Piesse and Lubin's).—It renders the skin white, delicate, soft, and fair, and prevents the effect of inclement weather, 4 oz. Jars, 2s. Sold by druggists and perfumers.—Factory, 2, New Bond-street.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—On the 27th ult., at Heathfield, Walton-on-Thames, the residence of her father, Alexander Gillespie, Esq., the wife of Captain J. H. P. Anderson, Royal Artillery, of a son, stillborn.

LOW.—On the 27th ult., at 41, St. Paul's-road, Camden-road, N.W., the wife of George Low, Esq., of a daughter.

OAKLEY.—On the 27th ult., at 22, Old Burlington-street, the wife of the Rev. John Oakley, of a daughter.

SHIELDS.—On the 27th ult., at Moselle Villa, Lee-road, Blackheath, the wife of F. W. Shields, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—UNDERHILL.—At George street Chapel, Robert Anderson, Esq., son of Jas. Anderson, Esq., of Hawk's Law House, Leven, Fife, to Miss Harriett Botley Underhill, eldest daughter of C. Underhill, Esq., of Corn Market-street, Oxford.

BURROW—RICKWOOD.—On the 27th ult., at St. Mark's, Kensington, by the Rev. O. Wills, M.A., Richard John, eldest son of Edward B. Burrow, Esq., of Doddington-grove, Kennington Park, to Augusta Ann, fourth daughter of John Henry Rickwood, Esq., of Camberwell New-road. No cards.

HILCOX—GREENROYD.—On the 11th ult., at St. Paul's Church, King's Cross, near Halifax, by the Rev. Edward Sneyd, M.A., Alexander, fourth son of John Hilcox, Esq., merchant, of Wibsey, to Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of R. Greenroyd, Esq., of Halifax.

LIAS—ATTENBOROUGH.—On the 27th ult., at St. John's, Hammersmith, the Rev. John James Lias, M.A., only son the late Charles Lias, Esq., of Upper Clapton, to Edith Susan, youngest daughter of Richard Attenborough, Esq., of Fairlawn, Acton, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

BATES.—On the 25th ult., at his residence, Lavender-hill, Henry Bates, Esq., aged 12.

BRODRICK.—On the 24th ult., at his residence, Upton Bank, Macclesfield, Thomas Brodrick, Esq., J.P., chairman of the North Staffordshire Railway Company, aged 72.

FRAMPTON.—On the 27th ult., at 6, Eaton-square, Decimus N. Frampton, Esq., aged 18.

GRIFFIN.—On the 24th ult., at Leamington, William Griffin, Esq., aged 78.

HULLETT.—On the 25th ult., at the Parsonage, Taft, Knutsford, the Rev. John Hullett, late of Allestree, Derby.

HUTCHINSON.—On the 27th ult., at Blurton Parsonage, Staffordshire, the Rev. John Hutchinson, M.A., incumbent of Blurton and Canon of Lichfield Cathedral, in his 73rd year.

PHILLIMORE.—On the 20th ult., at Shiplake House, Oxfordshire, John Geo. Phillimore, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel and Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History to the Four Inns of Court.

THORNTON.—On the 27th ult., at his residence, 12, Devonshire-place, Wandsworth road, John Thornton, Esq., in his 88th year.

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